DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold, winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Boer positions at Colenso are said to be practically impregnable, and the whole character of the campaign has changed. The British cannot carry the forts by assault. A British deserter, recently captured, says he instructed the Boers in intrenching. The terms of peace said to be under discussion at Pretoria include the payment to the Transvaal of $100,000,000 and the cession of territory. Charles H. Cramp of the well-known shipbuilding firm says that the present war is Germany's great opportunity to extend her shipping interests, and that she is taking advantage of it. A German military critic says that the Boers have proved themselves superior to the British in every way. Gen. Methuen has opened a market to trade with the farmers near his camp. Prominent native rulers in India have offered assistance to Great Britain. The reported treaty between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal for the partition of the colonial possessions of the last-named country is generally discredited in Europe and in this country. It is asserted that the Boers are in communication with their European representative through an agent at Lorenzo Marques. The flour seized at Delagoa Bay by the British belonged principally to an English firm, which has an agent in this city. Severe storms are raging in Ireland. Harry Escombe, ex-Premier of Natal, dropped dead in a street of Durban yesterday. Memorial services in honor of the late Duke of Westminster were held in Westminster Abbey yesterday, and the Duke's ashes were buried at Eaton Hall. The defense has opened its argument in the French conspiracy cases. A prehistoric fossil resembling an alligator and lizard and almost twenty-nine feet long has been found in Chile. Brazil looks for serious trouble in the disputed territory of Guiana, and has sent a warship to Amapa. Fighting in Colombia has begun anew, and the people are demanding foreign intervention. Russia will issue a new series of notes. Another German Army officer was killed in a duel yesterday. Queen Victoria arrived at Osborne yesterday afternoon. There are now 30,000 people on strike at St. Etienne, France.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-President Cleveland has been confined to his bed at his home in Princeton, N. J., by rheumatism, but is improving.

Collector Stone of Baltimore yesterday fined an Italian steamship Captain $5,000 for coming into port without a bill of health.

Harry S. Cornish took the stand toward the close of yesterday's session of the Molineux trial, and began his story of the death of Mrs. Adams. Drs. Phillips and Coffin testified regarding the fatal illness of Barnet.

Truman A. Taylor, a stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car Company, yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court at Chicago asking for an order to enjoin the merging of that company with the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Page 2.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, formerly classed as a Populist, has come out strong for the gold standard and expansion.

Corporation Attorney Minturn of Hoboken has received a letter from William J. Bryan congratulating him upon his activity in the silver cause.

The will of the late John I. Blair has been probated. De Witt C. Blair, the testator's only surviving child, gets the bulk of the estate. There are few charitable bequests.

Page 3.

An inmate of the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, is said to have attempted to murder Mrs. Eyler, the matron.

Page 4.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday sent the evidence on the contemplated combination of freight to Attorney General Griggs for investigation.

Creditors of Stahl & Straub, the Philadelphia brokers, cannot hope to realize more than a fraction of the sums due. A warrant has been issued for Stahl's arrest.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned a presentment in the matter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company investigation stating that the time at its disposal was too short for full examination of the charges and asking that they be referred to the succeeding Grand Jury. Five members of the Grand Jury presented a protest to the Court against this decision.

Page 5.

Columbia drew her chess games with Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament yesterday, and is still in the lead.

Frank J. Ferrell, the colored politician, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $150,479 and nominal assets of $62,078.

Page 6.

One hundred and fifty of the Maine dead were buried with military honors yesterday in Arlington Cemetery.

Secretary Gage yesterday designated several additional National banks as depositories for internal revenue receipts.

Page 7.

Gen. Wood's office in Havana is overrun by hundreds of office seekers, who want everything from Cabinet Secretaryships to janitorships.

Horatio Rubens, formerly counsel for the Cuban Junta, said yesterday that all elements in the Island are delighted at the programme of reforms of Gov. Gen. Wood.

Page 12.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists, it is reported, will build a hotel on the site of the old Brunswick, facing on Madison Square.

Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, are to start a new weekly transatlantic service between that port and New York.

At the instance of creditors a committee of five, of which Alexander E. Orr is Chairman, has undertaken to prepare a plan of reorganization for Harper & Brothers.

Richard Croker Warren, nephew of Richard Croker, was secretly married at Greenwich, Conn. Wednesday night. His wife is a trained nurse many years his senior.

Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner has made a full denial of charges advanced by Mrs. Ida M. Fraser of Pasadena, Cal., who is seeking divorce from her husband, Dr. J. C. Fraser.

For the second time within the space of two days the Board of Aldermen yesterday defeated the resolution authorizing the construction of the bridge connecting Manhattan and Queens.

A movement is on foot in Dublin to place a bust and portrait of Richard Croker in public buildings in that city in recognition of his work in raising funds for the preservation of the Parnell home.

There were rumors of an impending war among the large life insurance companies, based partly upon a report of the cancellation of an agreement as to the employment of agents between the New York Life and the Equitable. President Alexander of the Equitable admitted the correctness of the latter report, but said he anticipated no war.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Loan Association Assets Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The assets of the International Loan and Building Association were offered for sale to the highest bidder by Judge Brentano to-day. He opened the bids which had been received, and announced as the successful bidder the real estate firm of Cobe & McKennan, whose bid is understood to be $100,000 in cash and the assumption of debts amounting to about $20,000 more. The stockholders, it is said, will soon receive a 25 per cent. dividend.

Now It's Evans' Stout
as well as Evans' Ale—Here and Everywhere.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

DISTURBED TAMMANY HALL

Enemies of John C. Sheehan Made Noise in the Gallery.

ORGANIZATION RULES ADOPTED

George M. Van Hoesen, Elected Head of the New General Committee, Talked Against Alliances.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, last night, for the purpose of reorganization, in conformity with the new primary law. New officers were chosen, and for the first time the organization adopted rules and regulations, which, under the law, must be filed in the Bureau of Elections, and thus become the law of the party, by which all contests arising from dissensions in the organization must be adjudicated in the courts. The meeting was marked by disturbances caused by a crowd of men who sat in the gallery, and who alternately cheered for Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and hissed and yelled at the mention of the name of John C. Sheehan. After this demonstration of feeling regarding the situation in the Ninth Assembly District had gone on for nearly an hour, the Chairman, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, threatened to have the disturbers ejected, and then the clamor was silenced.

The first outbreak occurred when the Ninth District was reached in the call of the members of the General Committee for votes for the temporary officers, Maurice F. Holahan as Chairman, and John T. Oakley as Secretary. Mr Sheehan's name led the list of the delegates from the Ninth, and as Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan, who called the roll, pronounced the name, a wild tumult arose in the gallery. Hisses and cries of "scab" and "traitor" were intermingled with groans and cat calls, and finally a red-faced man, who had been violently declaiming, proposed "Three cheers for Frank J. Goodwin." The hisses and scornful cries died away, and the cheers were given with a will. While this demonstration was taking place, Mr. Sheehan, surrounded by a number of his friends, sat in the southwest corner of the council room, and if the derisive cries occasioned him any humiliation, he carefully disguised it beneath a calm face and quiet demeanor.

The roll call progressed rapidly and quietly after that. Richard Croker's name, the first on the roll from the Twentieth Assembly District, was passed without any demonstration, but a moment later, when that of Mayor Van Wyck, heading the Twenty-second District delegation, was reached, cheers and hisses became applause. Mr. Croker's name also headed the list from the Twenty-ninth—his home district—but no one heeded it. Loud applause followed the calling of the name of Isaac A. Hopper, the new leader of the Thirty-first District, and there was some cheering when the name of Deputy City Clerk Thomas J. Hayes, the leader of the Thirty-third District, was reached. In no case did any one respond to the roll call. Judge Van Hoesen, interpreting the silence to mean assent, declared the nominees for temporary officers duly elected.

Mr. Holahan, on taking the chair, asked the pleasure of the meeting, and a resolution was handed up nominating Judge Van Hoesen for permanent Chairman and Patrick A. Whitney for Secretary. Both were elected by acclamation. In the meantime Judge Van Hoesen remained upon the rostrum, and when James A. Martin and John F. Carroll, who were appointed as a committee to escort the new officers to their places, started to do their duty they found both on the platform ahead of them.

Judge Van Horsen, after thanking the committee for electing him to preside over it for the coming year, said that he hoped the year 1900 would be a year filled with triumph for the Democratic Party. "There never was a time," he said, "when the country needd the Democratic Party more than it does to-day. There never was an hour when the country needed to return to the pristine purity of its principles than the present. There never was an era when the advice of the immortal Washington 'beware of all entangling alliances,' was more necessary, or when we should be more on our guard against the insidious gulles of foreign influence. It is no time now, when we have $70,000,000 inhabitants for America to become a British province and take her place with Australia and India and Canada. It is because I believe that the year 1900 will be a year of return to old policies and principles that I feel so deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in choosing me as Chairman of this committee."

Senator Thomas F. Grady presented the report of the Committee on Rules for 1900. Among the rules were two creating two new offices—a reading clerk of the General Committee and a clerk to the Executive Committee. Neither of these officers need be members of the committees they serve. Both of these places were made necessary by the result of the fight in the Ninth District, in which Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, and one of the Secretaries of Tammany Hall, was defeated for member of the General Committee, and thus became ineligible, under the law, for re-election. The law permits the General Committee to create such offices as it deems necessary, and in order to give Mr. Smith a place the two offices were made. Subsequently, Chairman Van Hoesen named Mr. Smith as reading clerk, and it was announced that when the Executive Committee should reorganize, he would be elected as clerk. The rules, as reported, were adopted.

Councilman Martin Engel, the leader of the Eighth Assembly District, then presented a resolution naming the following as officers of the General Committee under the new rules: George C. Van Hoesen, President; Thaddeus Moriarty, First Vice President; William F. Grell, Second Vice President; Patrick A. Whitney, Recording Secretary; Frank W. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Marks, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Jr., and James F. Delaney, additional Secretaries; John McGuade, Treasurer, and John V. McCloskey, Sergeant-at-Arms. All were unanimously elected.

Another anti-Sheehan demonstration occurred when, on motion of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the roll of districts was called for the names of members of the Executive Committee. As a man from the Ninth named John C. Sheehan a tumult of catcalls and jeering cries began again. The red-faced man who acted as leader of the crowd in the gallery became evident again by starting the cry "And we'll hunt the Buffalo"—an allusion to Mr. Sheehan's former residence in that city. Prolonged cheering by the gallery clique greeted this sally, and the ringleader, becoming excited, rose to his feet and yelled, in stentorian tones, "That man hasn't got no business here. He's a traitor, and I can prove it." Several of the man's friends dragged him into his seat, but even and anon during the proceedings he recalled he manifested his hatred of Mr. Sheehan by denouncing him as a "scab" and "traitor."

The last of these outbreaks came during the call of districts for district Vice Presidents and Secretaries. This time the tumult interfered with the work of the committee, and finally Senator Grady, addressing the Chair, but speaking to the gallery, shouted, "I would suggest that those who are simply spectators be notified that, unless they be orderly, they will be ejected from the hall by the Sergeant at Arms."

Chairman Van Hoesen, taking the cue from Senator Grady, warned the gallery to keep quiet. He did not object to cheers for honored leaders, he said. In fact, he encouraged them. "But," he added, "if there is any further repetition of these disorderly proceedings, I'll see if there is a law in New York for the preservation of order." The threat had an immediate effect, and from that time on until the committee, five minutes later, adjourned, there was no more noise.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad Wins.
28 hours 48 minutes to St. Louis; 21½ hours to Cincinnati via "Pennsylvania Limited," without extra fare.—Adv.

LAWTON FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Bankers' Trust Company Hopes to Collect $5,000 by Jan. 5—Gen. Corbin Now Has $26,972.

President Ely of the Bankers' Trust Company received the following dispatch yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in charge of the Lawton fund:

"I thank you very much for your telegram of yesterday. It is now determined to keep the subscription list for the fund open until the evening of Jan. 5, at which time it is confidently expected that your splendid subscription will be considerably enlarged. Of course, it is desired that the names of all who make donations be retained, in order that Mrs. Lawtor may know just who has rendered this signal service."

The Trust Company received $296 more in subscriptions for the fund yesterday, swelling the total received to $3,521. The subscribers and subscriptions were:

Leopold Well Brothers & Co., $10; Cash, $10; Cash, A. H., $1; W. A. Lane, $10; Dwight A. Jones, $10; Walter C. Stokes & Co., $25; W. L. Stow & Co., $50; W. H. Goadby & Co., $50; Hollister & Babcock, $50; R. J. Kimball & Co., $25; H. W. Bull, $25; Cash, $10; Charles A. Frank & Co., $25.

It is confidently expected that the amount collected will reach $5,000 before the closing of the lists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The subscriptions to the Lawton home fund received up to noon by Gen. Corbin, and excluding the subscriptions collected in other cities, aggregate $26,792.

Educators Contribute to the Fund.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—At to-night's session of the Southern Educational Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted, eulogistic of the services to the country of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and a contribution was made by the delegates to the Lawton fund. Contributions were turned over to The Commercial-Appeal, and will be forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington.

Kansas City Contributes $1,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Star to-day forwarded to Gen. Corbin at Washington $1,000, the net result of a week's soliciting for the general fund for the widow and children of the late Major Gen. Lawton.

CHARGED BY A MAD BULL.

Prof. Curtis Tossed in the Air and His Wagon Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 28.—Prof. Ferdinand Curtis, who conducts a private school at Brookfield, near this city, his son, and a driver had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a bull which a farmer was leading to Danbury to be butchered.

The sight of the wagon maddened the bull, which suddenly broke from the man who was leading it and charged at the vehicle. Prof. Curtis was thrown from the wagon by the violence of the collision, and the horse started at breakneck speed down the road. The bull tossed the man of learning in the air and then stood as if undecided whether to finish the job of killing him or go in pursuit of the wagon. It decided on the latter course, and, after a long chase, overtook and turned it over.

There is a cut through which a railroad track runs, at the point where the bull overtook the vehicle, and the road skirts the top of the embankment on one side of the cut. The road is very narrow at that point, and, in attempting to pass the wagon, evidently without intention of attacking the horse, the bull was forced against a barbed wire fence, the strength of which was not sufficient to withstand his weight. The animal attempted to save itself, but in vain, and rolled, struggling, down the steep embankment for a distance of nearly fifty feet to the railroad track. Its neck was broken and it died instantly.

A block and tackle were hastily secured from a neighboring farm house, and the carcass of the bull was pulled from the cut only a few minutes before an express train passed.

NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE?

Report of Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction Says It Is.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—The biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, which is to be submitted on Jan. 1, will probably attract more attention than any that has yet emanated from that department.

The report declares that, with an experience of thirty years, the Superintendent of Education finds the education of the negro race a failure. The State of Virginia spends annually nearly $500,000 on sustaining the colored public schools. The report discusses the subject at length, and includes expressions of opinion of a number of leading educators on the problem. Booker T. Washington's views are quoted, and finally the Superintendent declares that education of the negro in Virginia has proved ineffective. The fault, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that the heads alone of the negroes are trained, and such training has not resulted in the improvement of the race in the manner that might have been hoped for.

The Superintendent recommends that manual training be added as a part of the education of negroes. Such instruction, it is declared, would greatly add to the efficiency of both white and colored schools.

ILL EFFECTS OF "NOBLE DEEDS."

Not Influenced by Good Examples, a Young Man Kicks His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 28.—As a result of kicking his eight-year-old brother, Louis Young, who lives here, is nursing a toe out of joint. Young was busy reading a book entitled "Noble Deeds of Noble Men and Women" and his little brother began interrupting and teasing him. This exasperated Young and he told his little brother to stop under threat of punishment. The boy did not stop, but on the sly went up to the reader, who was in his stocking feet, his mind absorbed by the "noble deeds" about which he was reading, and began tickling his feet.

The young man jumped to the floor and gave vent to his wrath by giving his brother a terrible kick with his right foot. The force of the kick dislocated the great toe and a physician had to be called to dress the injury. The boy was unharmed and roared with laughter at his brother's misfortune.

BRAZIL EXPECTS TROUBLE.

Sends a Warship to Disputed Territory of Guiana.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—The Brazilian warship Tiradentes has sailed for Amapa, in the territory of Guiana, in dispute between France and Brazil, where serious trouble is expected to occur.

Guiana is a region of South America, in its narrowest sense including the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana, but, in a wider sense, including also a large section of Venezuela and that part of Brazil which lies north of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. Guiana may be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula lying between the Orinoco and the Amazon. Much of its interior is unexplored.

FRENCH STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE

Six Thousand March Through the Streets of St. Etienne.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Dec. 28.—A combined demonstration of striking coal miners and lace workers, to the number of 6,000, occurred here to-day. The strikers paraded through the principal streets singing defiant songs.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to suppress disturbances, a strong force of military and police having been ordered out. It is estimated that the strikers now number 30,000.

In this country Pommery Champagne is sold at wholesale by the trade for $32.50 per case. Other champagnes are sold from $26.25 to $30.75 per case. Notwithstanding this, Pommery is generally sold at retail at the same price per bottle as cheaper priced wines.—Adv.

MR. BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

It Is Said the Congressman Has Reached a Critical Point in His Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—It is asserted here to-night that Congressman Boutelle's condition is very critical. He is at the McLean Asylum, but the physicians there decline to say how serious is his illness. He is attended in the asylum by his family physician, Dr. Daniel A. Robinson. To-day Mr. Boutelle's brother is quoted as saying:

"I saw him at the asylum yesterday, and there was nothing in his condition to occasion alarm. I left word with the asylum authorities to notify me at once if anything happened, and they will do so. I have heard nothing from the asylum to-day, so I know there is no change in his condition. There is really nothing in my brother's condition which would indicate that his illness is fatal. We had him removed to the McLean Asylum because we wanted him to have the very best medical care."

It is asserted that the ailment from which Mr. Boutelle is suffering is Bright's disease in its last stages.

OBJECTS TO CONSOLIDATION.

A Stockholder Seeks to Enjoin the Merging of the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Objection to the proposed merging of the Wagner Palace Car Company into the Pullman Palace Car Company, on the ground that it will create a trust in and a monopoly of the sleeping and parlor car business, is made in a bill filed to-day in the Circuit Court of Cook County by Truman A. Taylor of Alton, Ill., one of the shareholders of the Pullman Company.

The complaint, after reciting in detail the acts of the Directors and the stockholders of both companies leading up to the proposed sale of the Wagner Company to the Pullman Company, asks that the injunction of the court issue to restrain the consummation of the proposed purchase until the hearing of the suit, and upon final hearing that a perpetual order be entered restraining the carrying out of the contemplated purchase or from issuing or delivering any of its stock to the Wagner Company or any of its agents.

The bill of complaint states that the value of the property of the Wagner Company for which it is asserted stock of the Pullman Company of a face value of $20,000,000 and a market value of $39,000,000 is to be exchanged, does not exceed the sum of $10,000,000, and the difference between the actual value of the property and the amount which is to be paid represents what is to be paid by the Pullman Company for the good will and the control of the business of the Wagner Company.

The clauses of the bill of complaint relating to the basis of the suit that the proposed act which it is declared has not yet been completed will tend to create a trust are:

"That the proposed purchase from the said Wagner Palace Car Company of all its property and good will is for the purpose of enabling said Pullman Palace Car Company to control the sleeping and parlor car business done upon the various railroads, and that said purchase, if consummated, will create a trust in and monopoly of the sleeping car and parlor car business; that said purchase is in direct violation of the laws of the State of Illinois, and that the purpose of said purchase is to enable said Pullman Palace Car Company to swallow up and absorb its only substantial competitor; that the said purchase will enable the said Pullman Palace Car Company to limit and reduce the operation and number of sleeping cars and parlor cars operated on the various railroads and enable it to regulate at its will the price for the use of the same, and to prevent competition in the manufacture, operation, and use of sleeping and parlor cars, so as to prevent a free and unrestricted competition in violation of the statutes of the State of Illinois."

An application for the issuance of the injunction will be made in the near future.

FORTUNE FOR A CONVICT.

Frank Mason, Confined at Matteawan, Comes Into Minnesota Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Word was received at the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane, on Christmas night, that Frank Mason, an inmate, had fallen heir to considerable property through the death of a relative in Minnesota.

Mason was a member of the famous bridge gang of this city. His mind gave way during his confinement at Auburn, and about a year and a half ago he was transferred to the insane asylum. His time expires the latter part of this month, and he was afraid that he would not be liberated. He had again regained his reason and was allowed to work about the place. The latter part of November he made his escape. He was captured at Poughkeepsie the next morning, and was brought back to the asylum Nov. 27. He took no part in the Christmas festivities, and was very despondent, but in the evening a letter came, stating that Mason's stepfather had died, and the property had passed to the man in the asylum. He will be released in a few days.

MARINE LIFE SAVING DEVICES.

Rules of Jury in the Anthony Pollok $20,000 Contest Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—John H. McGibbons, Director of Exploitation for the United States at the Paris Exposition, received to-day the printed rules of the international jury which is to pass on the twenty-thousand-dollar prize offered by the heirs of Anthony Pollok of Washington for the best life-saving device in case of disaster at sea.

The competition will be open to the world, and the donors of the prize have decided to put it before the public at the Paris Exposition. For this reason the consent of the State Department had to be obtained, and the matter has also been brought before the Commerce and Industry, Post Office, and Telegraph Departments of the French Republic. An international jury has been appointed, of which Lieut. William S. Sims, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy at Paris, will be the member representing this Government. The award of the jury will be made after it has been approved by Commissioner General Peck and Alfred Picard, the Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO MAN OWES $768,891.

Eastern Banks and People Are Creditors of Henry L. Millis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Henry L. Millis of this city, who was formerly connected with several large firms in Boston, filed in the United States District Court to-day a petition in bankruptcy, in which he schedules liabilities aggregating $768,891. His assets are placed at $10,000. Of the scheduled indebtedness, all but $540,032 is said to be due on notes for which other parties are liable. All the debts were contracted before 1893, at which time the petitioner made an assignment of his property, and many creditors were paid.

The largest creditors are: Blackstone National Bank, Boston, $25,000; I. N. Keith, Sagamore, Mass., $57,000; J. P. Moore & Co., Boston, $37,000; Manchester National Bank, New Hampshire, $83,000; Greenleaf Simpson, Boston, $75,000; Chicago Furniture Company, $20,000; Fanuell Hall National Bank, Boston, $89,000; Market National Bank, Boston, $161,000; W. M. Parker, Manchester, N. H., $22,850.

You will like it, so will all your friends; it will add greatly to your Holiday cheer. "OLD SARATOGA"—Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s unsurpassed whiskey. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND PAYN

Reported that the Executive Has Modified His Policy.

WILL SEND IN A NOMINATION

After That, May Let the Insurance Superintendent Hold Over—A Final Legislative Conference.

Final plans for the legislative campaign at Albany during the session which will begin next Wednesday were discussed yesterday morning over breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel between Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell. The talk lasted over three hours, and then the Governor hurried away to catch a train for Albany.

It was said around headquarters last night that one of the principal topics discussed was the much-talked-of question of a successor to Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance, whose term of office will expire in February. The Governor announced ten days ago that he had several names under consideration for this place, and according to some of his friends he was fully determined to supplant Payn even if he had to name a Democrat. It was said that the Governor would send a name to the Senate, and in case it was not confirmed he would send in another, and in the event of a second failure of confirmation, would send a message to the Senate.

According to the reports in circulation last night, a change in this programme is not thought to be improbable. Well-informed politicians declared that the Governor was as anxious as ever to supplant Payn, and would send to the Senate a nomination of a successor to him, and would then leave the matter in the hands of the Senators. Then, it is said, an attempt will be made to refer the nomination to the Senate Committee on Insurance, of which Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester is Chairman. Senator Parsons is associated politically with George W. Aldridge, who is a close personal friend of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Payn has told his friends in this city within the last day or two that he was absolutely certain that no nomination, other than his own, would be confirmed by the Senate, and that he would hold over under the law. It was said last night that the Governor had not settled upon the man whose name will be sent to the Senate as Payn's successor. The position of the Republican organization in the Payn matter, it is said, has been one of neutrality. Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are both friendly toward the head of the Insurance Department, it is said that they declined to make it an issue between the organization and the Governor.

The Governor talked over his message with Senator Platt. He has devoted much time to the preparation of this document, and has consulted specialists in the various matters which he has discussed. It is said that he will deal fully with the many State questions, and the prediction has been made that it will be a most interesting document. The message is completed, and ready to be sent to the Legislature next week.

Chairman Odell said that one of the matters talked over at yesterday's conference was the proposed Educational bill, but that no decision had been reached in regard to the matter. Considerable opposition has developed within the organization to this measure, which has the warm support of the Governor. There is much speculation as to how strong this opposition will prove when it comes to a vote on the measure.

Other questions which it is understood were discussed yesterday were the proposed amendments to the city charter, taxation legislation, and the report of the Mazet committee. It was reported last night that, while the general scheme of charter revision would be left to the commission to be appointed by the Governor, several amendments of a political character would be disposed of at the coming session.

Mr. Odell went to his home in Newburg on an afternoon train, and does not expect to return to this city until after the meeting of the Legislature.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD WRECK.

Engineer in His Engine and Another Under His Are Injured.

BELLMORE, L. I., Dec. 28.—A freight train ran into an empty passenger train of the Long Island Railroad near the station here this afternoon, and both tracks will probably be blocked until morning. The passenger train had just been made up and was about to pull out when the freight crashed into its rear coach, several freight cars piled upon the freigh, engine, and cars and engine were wrecked. The fireman of the freight train jumped, but the engineer, Edward Murphy, stuck to his post and was injured.

The engineer of the passenger engine was under his engine at the time of the collision, and knowing that he had not time to get out after he heard the whistle of the freight engine grabbed an axle of his engine, and was dragged some distance with hot coals falling on his head and hands. He was taken out when his train stopped, seriously injured.

ICE STOPS EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Albany Office of United States Company Closes for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The local office of the United States Express Company was forced to close for the Winter to-day. The reason for this is that the river is closed by ice, and the company had no means of getting its goods out of Albany. The American and National Express Companies have contracts with all the lines of railroad leaving Albany, and consequently the United States could not get service on any of them.

For several months past, in fact shortly after the office was opened last Spring, the United States people have been trying to have the courts declare that the American and National Companies are the same concern, and therefore the express business out of Albany is a monopoly.

TELEPHONE MAKERS TO UNITE.

Independent Manufacturers Purpose to Form a Combination.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—It was learned to-day that representatives of all the principal independent telephone manufacturers in Chicago, except the Western Telephone Company, are to meet in New York City next week with the avowed purpose of entering a combination that is to embrace all the independent telephone manufacturing concerns in the country. The Chicago concerns that are said to be interested in the deal include the American Electric Telephone Company, Kellogg Switchboard Company, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company, and several of minor importance.

The plan as outlined by the promoters is to pay for the independent plants in money and preferred stock, leaving the individual management undisturbed. S. M. Bailey of Chicago has been active in securing options on the local plants for the proposed combination, but it is said that most of these options have expired and that an entirely new deal is on foot.

Vice President Hamburger of the Western Telephone Company admitted to-day that such a deal was on, but said his company declined to yield. From other sources it is learned that the promoters have the utmost confidence in embracing all the independent Chicago plants in the new combination shortly after Jan. 1.

Save Time and Money.
The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS.

Rheumatism Has Kept ex-President in Bed—Is Doing Nicely, Says His Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been confined to his home on Bayard Avenue here for almost a month with rheumatism in his left foot, but seemed to be steadily recovering from the illness until a few days ago, when he decided to remain in bed by the advice of his physician, Dr. James H. Wikoff. The fact that Mr. Cleveland had grown worse suddenly did not become known here except among his most intimate friends until to-day.

No information as to Mr. Cleveland's condition could be obtained at his residence this evening. Dr. Wikoff when seen to-night said: "I have been attending Mr. Cleveland since his illness and was there again to-day. He is now able to sit up and also to walk around his room a little. He is doing very nicely and is not dangerously ill and will probably be able to go out again within a few days or a week."

Despite this statement from Dr. Wikoff the people of Princeton think Mr. Cleveland's condition is critical, especially since he has not been out of the house in a month, and because Mrs. Cleveland has seldom been seen away from their residence during the last three weeks.

SUES INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Attorney General of Mississippi Charges that Many Concerns Have Violated the State Laws.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28.—Attorney General Wiley N. Nash, whose term of office expires in January, has created consternation in insurance circles by filing a bill of information in the Hinds County Circuit Court declaring that all insurance companies doing business in the State and acknowledging allegiance to the Southeastern Tariff Association have violated the State law regarding trusts and combines. He asks that their franchises and charters be canceled and the companies prevented from transacting further business in Mississippi.

Local agents are wiring their managers to come to the scene as soon as possible. The proceedings will be called at the sitting of the Hinds County Circuit Court, which meets two weeks hence. The new Attorney General, Monroe E. McClurg, promises to carry the fight on. It is estimated that fully $25,000,000 worth of policies are carried by the companies named in the bill of information.

The companies named by the Attorney General are as follows: Aetna of Hartford, American Fire, Philadelphia; Caledonian of New York, Columbus Insurance and Banking Company of Mississippi, Commercial Union of New York, Delaware Insurance Company, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Georgia Home, German-American, Greenwich, Hanover, Helvetia, Home, Imperial, Lancashire, Manchester, North British and Mercantile, Northern Assurance, Norwich Union, Palatine, Phoenix of London, Queen, Hartford Fire of Connecticut, Insurance Company of North America, Liverpool and London and Globe, Merchants and Traders', Mississippi Home, National of Connecticut, Pennsylvania Fire, Royal Kentucky, Scottish Union and National, Southern of Louisiana, Springfield Fire and Marine, Sun of Louisiana, Teutonia, Western of Canada, and Royal Exchange of London.

SHIP CAPTAIN FINED $5,000.

Italian Master Came Into Baltimore Without a Bill of Health.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Capt. Russo of the Italian steamship Etna, from Poti by way of Malta, was fined $5,000 by Collector Stone to-day for being without a bill of health from the latter port. Capt. Russo explained that he had not been in a United States port since 1887, and was not aware that a bill of health from a port of call was necessary. Under orders from the Treasury Department, the extreme penalty was inflicted.

SEVERE STORMS IN IRELAND.

Barges Founder in Queenstown Harbor—Probably Fatal Landslide.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—There is no abatement in the force of the gale, which has been raging for hours. The Dominion Line steamer, New England, from Boston for Liverpool, was unable to land her mails. Several barges have foundered in Queenstown Harbor, and the clubhouse of the Royal Cork Yacht Club is half wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Severe gales, rains, and snowstorms are reported in the mountains of Ireland. At Nenagh, near the Nenagh River, a landslide, followed by a rush of water, swept away two farmhouses with their occupants. Much damage has been done to other property.

A FIFTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

New York State National Bank to Divide Accumulated Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Directors of the New York State National Bank to-day declared a dividend of 50 per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

This action was taken in accordance with the policy established seven years ago, when a similar dividend was declared, to make a division of accumulated profits from time to time by increased dividends. The capital is $250,000, and the surplus fund is of equal amount. There is a residue, after payment of this extra dividend, of undivided profits sufficient for every emergency. The institution is one of the oldest banks in the State.

EXCISE YIELDS $12,582,248.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The annual report of State Excise Commissioner Lyman shows that the collections of the fiscal year, after payment of County Treasurers' fees, was $12,582,248.71, being a few thousand dollars more than last year. The rebates exceeded those of last year and have gradually increased each year since the law went into effect.

More criminal convictions have been secured under the law than in any previous year. Many "law and order" societies have been organized by citizens, who have given the District Attorneys much assistance in suppression of illegal sales and other violations of the law.

The suppression of the use of slot machines has had special attention and the efforts of the department to rid the State of these nuisances, so far as the saloons and hotels are concerned, have been uniformly successful and satisfactory.

Beginning Jan. 1 the excise tax of the Borough of Queens will be collected by a special Deputy Commissioner instead of County Treasurer.

PLAGUE SCARES SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The news of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu brought here by the transport Centennial has created some alarm among the State and city health officials and every precaution is being taken to prevent a possible admission of the disease into this city. The transports Centennial and Newport, which arrived last night, and the Tartar, which arrived from Manila to-day, are now at the Quarantine Station undergoing fumigation, and will be detained at Angel Island for some time. The steamer Gaelic is due here to-morrow from the Orient via Honolulu and will be sent to Quarantine and held there until all possible danger is past.

News from reliable sources in the Orient is to the effect that the disease is prevalent in China and Japan to an unusual extent and that the officers at Manila have taken precautions to prevent the plague from getting a foothold there. Advices from Bombay are to the effect that the plague is rampant in India and in view of these conditions the authorities in this city and every port on the Pacific coast will take strenuous precautions to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague on this coast.

New Pennsylvania Railroad Station
At foot of West 23d Street, is within easy reach of all leading h

"know any one to write the word 'oblige' as the defendant does?"

"I never did."

"Then he has a copyright, to use your own word, on that peculiarity, has he not?"

"It might be stated in that way," said Mr. Tyrrell.

THE ILLNESS OF BARNET.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips was then called to the stand, and Mr. Osborne's intention to give prominence to the Barnet side of the case at once became apparent.

"Doctor," began Mr. Osborne, "have you any experience in poison cases?"

"Very little," was the reply.

"State all your experiences to the jury," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection. He said the witness had admitted having very little experience, and from that he could not see how his testimony about cases could be specially luminous. The Recorder overruled Mr. Weeks's objection in spite of the assertion by Mr. Weeks that the testimony of the witness would bring in matter not relevant to the case at issue.

Dr. Phillips began by describing how, in October, 1898, he had been called into the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to attend Henry C. Barnet, whom he said he found suffering from the effects of some form of irritant poison. Mr. Weeks fought again to keep out this testimony, and Mr. Osborne said that he desired to show that the only experience the witness had had was in two cases, one of these being the case of Henry C. Barnet, who, the witness knew, died of cyanide of mercury poisoning, and the other the case of Harry S. Cornish, whom the witness had attended in a similar way.

Another legal wrangle had the result of making Mr. Osborne confine himself for the time being to Dr. Phillips's treatment of Cornish. He said he found Cornish sick at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and that Dr. Coffin was present when he was called in. He said that Cornish was in bed when he arrived, and that his appearance seemed to indicate that he had been through a long spell of illness. He said from the symptoms he concluded that Cornish was suffering from some form of irritant poisoning. His pulse was weak and intermittent. The witness and Dr. Coffin washed out the patient's stomach.

"Could you have told from that alone what kind of poison Cornish was suffering from?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, but I knew it was a severe one."

"Did you ever attend patients suffering from a similar poison?"

"Once," replied Dr. Phillips, but before he could go into any details Mr. Weeks objected on the ground of incompetency and irrelevancy. The Recorder sustained him, and Dr. Phillips went on to tell what was done for Cornish.

"Were you able from your knowledge of the previous case to form an opinion regarding Cornish's illness?" asked Mr. Osborne, jumping into the breach again.

"I was," said the witness.

THE TWO CASES SIMILAR.

An objection from Mr. Weeks brought out the ruling from the Recorder that the history of the case was not essential but that Dr. Phillips might state the general symptoms. Mr. Osborne said that he intended to prove to a certainty that the first case had been one of cyanide of mercury poisoning, and that Cornish's case was similar to that in every particular. When the Recorder ruled that no names were to be allowed in the first case (Barnet's) it was decided to use the letters A. B. to typify the patient in that case. Mr. Osborne made a long speech, in which he said that he would prove by a chemist that the same kind of poison that killed A. B. had also killed Mrs. Adams.

The Recorder finally allowed Dr. Phillips to tell to a certain extent of the first poison case. The witness said he had found the patient very ill following the taking of a medicine. Mr. Weeks objected again on the ground that the doctor had not seen the patient take the medicine, and Mr. Osborne continued:

"Did you see the substance?"

"Yes, I saw a box on the table."

"Did the patient say anything about that box, and if so, what did he say?"

"He told me he had taken a dose from the box. His exact words were: 'I believe it was that damned powder that caused all my trouble.'"

"Do you know if the substance in the box was analyzed?"

"Yes."

"Who analyzed it?"

"I believe it was Van Horne & Co."

Dr. Phillips said he had tried to find out about the powder from the chemists employed by the makers of it in order to facilitate his treatment of the patient. He described the patient's symptoms and said they resembled Cornish's. After much wrangling Dr. Phillips said that he believed "A. B." and Cornish had suffered from poisoning of the same kind.

"What kind of poisoning was that?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanide of mercury," replied Dr. Phillips. He also testified that he had examined the patient's throat, and had found it in a normal condition. (It was alleged at first that Barnet had died of diphtheria.)

SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Weeks's cross-examination was very short. He obtained an admission from the witness that there were some points of difference between the symptoms in the case of "A. B." and Cornish. Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he had any doubt whatever as to what the patients were suffering from, and he replied that the doubt was small, if one existed at all. The witness said that he could not remember what kind of a box was on the table in "A. B.'s" room.

Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, who also attended Barnet and Cornish, took the stand shortly after the opening of the afternoon session. He corroborated Dr. Phillips in his description of Cornish's symptoms, and said he had formed an opinion that Cornish had been poisoned.

"What was Cornish suffering from on Dec. 28, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanide of mercury poisoning," replied Dr. Coffin.

The witness was asked but little regarding Barnet's illness. On cross-examination, Mr. Weeks questioned him at some length on his experience in poisoning cases, and finally drew from him the admission that the irritated condition of Cornish's stomach might have been caused by drinking when the stomach was empty. Dr. Hamilton seemed to be much pleased over this admission of the witness.

John D. Adams was then called to the stand. He said that he knew Harry S. Cornish and had seen him on Dec. 28, 1898, in his room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said Mr. Weatherbee was also in the room at that time. Cornish remained in bed all the time he was in the room, excepting once, when he was helped to get up. He said Cornish looked pale and very sick.

He was then asked to tell what he knew as to any trouble between Cornish and Molineux. He answered that the first troubles came up in the Spring of 1897, following the amateur circus. There was trouble over a horizontal bar, which led to a dispute between the two and much talk.

He also spoke of a letter written by Cornish to Bernard Wefers, which was read to the jury. The letter mentioned one "Weeks" and was signed "Harry." Mr. Adams, being asked to tell all he knew about this letter, said that the "Harry" signed to the letter was Harry S. Cornish, and the "Weeks" referred to was the counsel for the defense. The letter said that the writer had "it in for Weeks," and would "get even with him," if it took years.

MOLINEUX'S COMPLAINT IGNORED.

Mr. Adams told then of Molineux having complained against Cornish because of having written this letter, he having said that a man who used such language should not be retained as an employe of the club. It was considered at the time, however, Adams said, that Cornish had been punished severely enough, inasmuch as some of his powers had been taken away from him, and the demand of Molineux that Cornish be no longer retained was not heeded. Molineux then told the witness, he said, that if Cornish remained he would resign. Cornish was not discharged, and Molineux sent in his resignation.

Several exhibits of the handwriting of the defendant were identified by Mr. Adams. They included letters that Molineux had sent the witness relative to club matters.

Mr. Weeks said he considered it very unfair for the State to so interrupt the usual order of proceedings and asked permission to postpone the cross-examination of the witness until some future time. This was not permitted.

Mr. Weeks then asked the witness how long it was after Molineux spoke about resigning before he resigned. It was not long, Mr. Adams said.

A letter was shown him, dated March 11, 1898, addressed to Molineux and written by Adams, informing the former that the Board of Governors had accepted his resignation. The letter was identified by the witness and placed in evidence by the defense.

The question of the horizontal bar came up again, and the witness said that just before the amateur circus, Molineux, who was to perform on the bar, said that as he was the man whose life was in danger in case this bar broke, he considered he had a right to say what sort of bar should be used, and offered to pay the difference in price. He did not know, he said, that three bars had broken but a short time before.

Mr. Adams said that the letter of Cornish attacking Mr. Weeks first came out in the Fall of 1897. Mr. Weeks asked him if he knew that the Mr. Weeks referred to was Bartow S. Weeks, one time President of the club, and at that time Captain of the club team. The witness said he did. Mr. Weeks had the witness repeat the story of the trouble between Cornish and Molineux. Up to the time the latter resigned, he said, he did not make any attempt to dissuade him from leaving the club.

CORNISH BEGINS HIS STORY.

Mr. Weeks here asked that he be allowed to suspend the cross-examination of the witness until this morning. This request was granted by the Court, and Mr. Weeks asked the witness to bring with him to-day the minutes of the House Committee of the club. He was then excused, and Harry S. Cornish took the stand at 3:40 o'clock.

Cornish said he was thirty-nine years old. After receiving a common school education and a business schooling, he said he attended the Physical Training School at Harvard for a term or two, and later studied anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He said he was connected with the Chicago Athletic Club for two years, and with the Western Athletic Club for five years.

Several letters were shown him, all of which he identified as having been written by his own hand. These letters were offered in evidence by Mr. Osborne as standards of comparison. Mr. Weeks objected to each one, but they were admitted.

"Did you ever have a letter box at 1,620 Broadway?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not," replied Cornish.

Mr. Osborne then showed the witness the Harpster letter and several others signed "Cornish," alleged by the prosecution to have been written by Molineux. Cornish denied that he had written any of them. He also denied that he wrote the poison package address.

Cornish said that in December, 1898, he lived at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Hawords, all related to Cornish by marriage, lived there also. He had known them in Hartford, where he formerly lived. He came to New York in 1896, and in April of that year went to live with these people at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Yocum lived with Cornish when they lived at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

On the 24th of December, 1898, Cornish said he received a package through the mails. He got it in his mail box at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and opened it in his office at the club between 10 and 11 o'clock. He identified Exhibit A (the piece of paper bearing the poison package address) as a portion of the outside wrapper. When he tore off the wrapper, he said, he found a small holder, which he took at the time to be a silver toothpick holder. In another part of the box he found what appeared to be a bottle of bromo-seltzer. He had previously thrown the wrapper in the waste basket. He found an envelope in the box, and supposed it to contain a card, but there was none. He placed the envelope, the bottle holder, and the bottle, which bore a revenue stamp, in his desk.

TOOK HIS PRESENT HOME.

He said he had a conversation with Mr. Finneran about the package, and the latter suggested that the address be cut out. They speculated as to who sent it, and wondered why the sender did not inclose a card. Later H. A. King came in and took the bottle of bromo-seltzer and started to take some of it, but did not. Others were in the office during the day and saw the bottle, bottle-holder, and portion of the wrapper. His desk was open the greater part of the day, and in the evening he took the bottle, bottle-holder, and address home with him to the Adams flat, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street.

The poison bottle and the holder were then shown to Cornish, and after a casual glance he identified them both. In answer to questions he again told of taking them to his home the day he received them. Shortly after reaching his home that evening, he said, Mrs. Adams came in. He showed the things to her, and they both commented on the similarity between the bottle holder and some small toilet trinkets she had on her dressing table. He said he told Mrs. Adams that he had no use for the holder and gave it to her, and that he was now positive that she put it on her dressing table. He put the supposed bromo seltzer and the wrapper in his own desk in his room and left them there.

The next morning when he arose, he said, he went out to the kitchen to get his morning paper. He saw Mrs. Adams as he went out with a bandage around her forehead. He took his paper and returned to his room and began to read. A few minutes later Mrs. Rogers came to his room, he said, and told him that her mother had a headache, and asked him to give her some bromo seltzer. He said he gave the bottle to Mrs. Rogers, who took it out of the room. A moment later Mrs. Adams returned with the bottle and said she could not open it. Mr. Osborne here interposed:

"Oh, yes, Cornish; I forgot to ask you if the bottle was sealed."

"It was," replied the witness; "sealed with paraffine wax."

GAVE "A GOOD, BIG DOSE."

Continuing his narrative, Cornish told of opening the bottle while Mrs. Adams brought a glass in which to pour out a dose of the bromo seltzer. He said he turned the bottle up, but the contents would not run out, and he had to knock it against the palm of his hand to loosen the stuff. He poured out what he termed "a good big dose" and Mrs. Adams drank it, remarking at the time, Cornish testified, that it tasted "sour and queer."

"I told her," said Cornish, "that the stuff was all right, and took a dose of it myself, though maybe not so large a one as she did. She then went out and I sat down and commenced reading my paper. It was not long afterward—not more than two or three minutes—that she cried out to me to come and help her. I jumped up and ran to where she stood in the dining room. At that time I had felt no effects of the stuff, but as soon as I got up my knees failed me—they seemed to weaken all at once. When I got to Mrs. Adams, or just as I got to her, she fell to the floor. I stooped over and tried to lift her, but could not do it. I asked her what was the matter and she said she didn't know. She could hardly talk and her face was drawn and ashy.

"I left her lying on the floor and ran to the hall and called to the hallboy to run for a doctor, as some one was sick, and to be quick. Mrs. Rogers and I then laid Mrs. Adams on the lounge, and I went out to hurry the boy, but found he had gone already. Then I went over to a drug store at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. There I told the druggist that somebody was sick, and that I thought it was poison. He asked me what she had taken, and I picked up a bromo seltzer bottle and said it was like that. He said: 'Why, that's not poison. That's bromo seltzer.' Then I asked him what to give Mrs. Adams, and he said he didn't know, as he didn't know what she had taken. Then I went back to the house."

"Had the doctor come then?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No. The doctor had not. The boy had gotten back, and said he had asked Dr. Hitchcock to come, and that he said he would."

At this stage of the examination the Recorder announced an adjournment until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Parents Offer to Pay a Janitor.

The big public school building at Whitestone, which has been ready for occupancy for some time, but which remained unoccupied because the city had no money to pay a janitor, will probably be opened next Wednesday. The building is fully equipped, and Clinton T. Roe, a lawyer whose home is in the neighborhood of the school building, recently set about obtaining funds to pay a janitor. He easily raised the amount of a year's salary among the parents whose children are in need of the use of the new school, and the money is ready if the school authorities will accept it.

Twelfth Regiment Reviewed.

The parade and drill of the Twelfth Regiment took place at the armory last night. The regiment, 480 strong, under Col. George R. Dyer, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and staff. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who was to have reviewed it, has been confined to his home, 616 Fifth Avenue, for the last week by illness.

Gen. Butterfield's Illness.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield is ill in his home at 616 Fifth Avenue. The General became ill on Dec. 18. His malady is of the stomach. A servant said late last night that the General is much improved, and his attending physician, Dr. Kessler, said there is no danger of the patient's death.

Company E of the Seventh Dines.

Company E, Seventh Regiment, celebrated the seventy-fifth, or diamond, anniversary of its organization last night with a dinner at the New York Athletic Club at which 100 covers were laid. Capt. John A. Davidson, recently elected, presided. Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kip, and ex-Adjt. Morgan, eighty years old, who joined Company E in 1839, fifteen years after it was recruited, were among those present.

Second Lieut. W. B. Baker of the regular army, formerly a Seventh Regiment man, who distinguished himself at Manila, was a guest of honor. Col. Appleton presented him with a handsome gold-mounted sword, with a speech in which he said the Seventh had always done its duty and had nothing to be ashamed of.

KYLE NOW A REPUBLICAN

Senator from South Dakota Abandons Populist Party.

IS STRONG FOR GOLD STANDARD

Does Not Know What Democrats Will Do for an Issue—Little Anti-Expansion Sentiment Left.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who has been classed in the Congressional Directory, presumably upon his own authority, as an independent in politics, but who repeatedly has voted with the Republicans, has come out in a declaration that will justify the makers of the Directory hereafter in classifying him as a Republican in name as well as in fact. He is out of line with his former Populist associates, and says so.

"Though I am a bimetallist and have been so from conscientious convictions for twenty-five years," he said, "I would rather take the most undiluted gold standardism than to accept bimetallism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it."

He does not favor that part of suggested legislation which gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds at his own discretion, believing that when the people of the United States find it necessary to increase their public debt Congress should be consulted.

On the general question of voting for the gold standard he does not believe that the enactment into law of a principle which is now generally recognized will affect the country disadvantageously. "We have been practically operating under the gold standard," he said, "for thirty years. We have brought ourselves into harmony with the money systems of the world. It is a doubtful proposition whether it is right to disturb values again when by such action we do injustice to the creditor class and at the same time put ourselves out of joint with the rest of the world. In thirty years we have adjusted ourselves to new conditions, and in going to bimetallism now we might be committing a second wrong, the demonetization of silver being the first, in order to make a right."

Senator Kyle says that the third-party movement has degenerated into an indorsement of all that is radical and socialistic.

The Chairman of the Populist Party in South Dakota, he says, is a Socialist of the most pronounced type, whose newspaper advocates an entirely new form of Government. The Republicans and conservative Democrats who were associated in the independent movement in the past have returned to their former political allegiance, not caring to follow Altgeld, Debs, and other agitators. "Because of these radical meetings," he says, "the American flag was twice torn down and the red flag of Socialism raised in its place. I am in favor of American institutions," added Mr. Kyle, "and I would rather take the Republican Party, with all in it that is distasteful to me, than be allied with those who have no respect for our flag and who want to tear down our Government."

"Is the independent movement in South Dakota at an end?"

"It is probable that the Socialists, the radical Populists, and the radical Democrats will get together and operate under the name of the Reform Party. In the election last Fall there was no organized Democratic Party and no Democratic ticket. The name was completely obliterated, and yet it was not so very long ago that the Democrats cast 27,000 votes in my State. This conglomerated party never can win. The present Populist Governor was elected by a bare majority of 300, although previously the Populists had several thousand majority. In the last election the Republicans, without money and without a struggle, won by nearly 7,000. In the Presidential campaign next year South Dakota will go for McKinley by from 10,000 to 15,000. The Socialistic tendencies of the Third Party people and the prosperity which is being enjoyed by the South Dakota farmers have sounded the deathknell of the old movement.

"I do not see," continued Senator Kyle, "how the Democrats are going to find a campaign issue for next year. The tariff is no longer debatable, and it will not be long before we find the South as ardently for protection as Pennsylvania. The silver question is doomed, and I do not see how trusts can be made a party issue. There is nothing left for the Democrats but anti-expansion, and if they do not hurry up the bottom will fall out of that issue before they hold their nominating convention.

"Senator Morgan, than whom there is no wiser or more far seeing statesman in the Senate, is for expansion; so are Clark Howell and Gen. Gordon of Georgia, while Senator Sullivan began his opponent in Mississippi by taking the expansion side. Gov. Jones of Arkansas is making the fight against Senator Berry on the same ground, holding that the possession of the Philippines means a wonderful stimulus to Southern trade, and Gov. Smythe of South Carolina, a member of the Industrial Commission, and a large manufacturer, told me the other day that he looked to the Orient for the great future market of the South.

"In view of all these things I do not see where the Democrats can find an issue for 1900, much less do I see how they can expect to win."

SARATOGA COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

Republican Convention to Decide as to the Succession.

Gov. Roosevelt has been spared a lot of trouble in the matter of filling the vacant County Judgeship in Saratoga County. The candidates for the position are Theodore F. Hamilton, Nash Rockwood, and C. C. Lester of Saratoga Springs, and Irving W. Viswall and James W. Verbeck of Ballston Spa. The belief was entertained that Senator Brackett would name a man for the vacancy who would be appointed, but as there is so much strife for the position, a way was found out of the difficulty.

Before being sworn in as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late John R. Putnam, Judge Houghton yesterday designated Judge A. P. Strong of Schenectady and Judge Wendell of Montgomery to hold, respectively, the March and May terms of the Saratoga County Court and Court of Sessions. The Republican County Convention will be held in August, and the gentleman receiving the nomination for County Judge will be appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by County Judge Houghton's elevation to the Supreme Court bench.

TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATS.

Commercial Travelers' Association Has Headquarters and Legal Adviser.

The Commercial Travelers' Association has secured quarters on the tenth floor of the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, where campaign work in the interest of the Democratic Party will be forthwith commenced. J. H. Spaulding of Buffalo, the President; P. E. Dow, Vice President, and William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer, will be in charge. Joseph J. Willett of Anniston, Ala., has been chosen legal adviser.

It is reported that many of the hotel men of the country will affiliate with the commercial travelers.

Mr. Willett is not especially in favor of the renomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency.

MR. BRYAN TO A SILVER MAN.

Congratulates Hoboken Corporation Attorney on His Activity.

Corporation Attorney Minturn of Hoboken, who recently wrote to William J. Bryan inviting him to make one or more speeches in New Jersey, received yesterday the following reply from Mr. Bryan:

"Your favor has just come to my attention, as I was too busy before election to attend to my mail, and since the election have been resting.

"I thank you for the article sent and for the suggestions made. Am glad that you are so well able to defend the silver question and that you are interesting yourself in the campaign of 1900. Have written Congressman Daly that I will make one speech in New Jersey, but do not know at what place. Shall be East in January and shall be glad to see you."

Six Sing Sing Keepers Dismissed.

SING SING, Dec. 28.—Six keepers were discharged from the State prison here to-night. They are T. M. Cronin, John Durkin, E. T. Smith, John Corcoran, George Kirch, and Martin Croak. They are all Democrats. The reduction in the number of keepers is said to be necessary to keep within the appropriation. The number of convicts in the prison has been reduced to about 1,200 recently by transfers from this prison to others. The discharges will reduce the payroll by about $5,400 a year.

Places for Brooklyn Democrats.

It was announced yesterday by the Kings County Democratic leaders that the following apopintments would be made, to take effect Jan. 1: James J. Kirwin, as Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to succeed William Walton, elected Sheriff; John Morrissey Gray, as Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, to succeed James J. Kirwin; Howard J. Forker, as Justice of Special Sessions. Gray is the defeated Democratic candidate for Register.

ROLAND REED'S CONDITION.

Not Expected to Live—Real Facts Kept from Him.

Roland Reed, the actor, who was operated on on Tuesday last at St. Luke's Hospital, was reported to be resting quietly last night, with little change in his condition for better or worse. In some way Mr. Reed learned that his illness was considered serious, and it worried him so that since then every effort has been made to keep his real condition not only from him, but also from the public.

There is some doubt as to whether or not he was operated upon for cancer, as reported yesterday. His trouble was originally announced as appendicitis, and later as cancer of the stomach, and it was said that half of his stomach was removed and that he would not be able to survive the operation very long.

His daughter has arrived, and is constantly at his bedside with her mother. Many flowers and messages of sympathy arrive daily, but all but a few of the flowers are kept away from the sick room. It is feared that if the messages were read to him they might alarm him. While he is not expected to live, everything possible is being done for him by Dr. Markoe, who has charge of his case.

TERRIER HOLDS INTRUDER.

Dog Warns His Master and Captures an Alleged Thief.

A small fox terrier, owned by Louis Brochfeld, a butcher, at 520 Fifth Street, is declared to be the chief agent in the capture of an alleged thief and the return of $25 to Brochfeld.

The butcher lives in a room at the rear of his shop. Last evening he left the dog in the shop while he went into the rear room to eat his supper, depending upon the animal to warn him when a customer came.

Brochfeld had been seated but a few minutes when he heard the dog barking loudly, and loking around saw a man trying to run out of the store with the dog hanging to his garments. The butcher jumped to his feet, and running to the store, captured the man. He saw that his prisoner held a roll of bills in his hand, and leading him to the money drawer, Brochfeld saw that the till had been emptied.

Brochfeld turned the man over to Detective Popp of the East Fifth Street Station, who passed at the moment. The prisoner was taken to the East Fifth Street Station, where he told Sergt. Schulum that he was Samuel Greenberg, eighteen years old, a clerk, living at 146 Bowery. He will be arraigned in court this morning to answer the charge of burglary.

MR. GODKIN MAKES CHARGES.

Policemen Accused by Him Not Identified—Capt. Chapman's Defense.

E. L. Godkin, formerly editor of The Evening Post, was the complainant against Policemen V. M. Kinsman and George Becker of the Sixteenth Precinct before Commissioner Hess, at the police trials yesterday.

Mr. Godkin had reported to Chief Devery that on Dec. 15 he had observed two policemen conversing for at least ten minutes while on duty, at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. The charges were referred to the Inspector of the district, who in turn referred the matter to Capt. Chapman of the Sixteenth Precinct. The Captain returned the names of Kinsman and Becker as the men on duty at the place and time designated in Mr. Godkin's complaint. He expressed his belief in the men's innocence, however, and was on hand to testify to their previous good records yesterday. At the trial Mr. Godkin was unable to identify Kinsman and Becker as the policemen whose alleged dereliction he had witnessed, and decision was reserved by the Commissioner.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Godkin saw two policemen conversing as he charged," said Capt. Chapman yesterday afternoon, "but I do not believe that the men were Kinsman and Baker. Dozens of policemen from the Jefferson Market Court pass the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, or wait there for the Eighth Street or Sixth Avenue cars. They are men, not only from my precinct, but also from the Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and even Nineteenth Precincts. Between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a particularly large number gather at that corner to get the street cars or elevated train on the way to their various stations.

"Becker has been on the force for twenty-five years and has only twelve and a half days' fines against him. Kinsman has been on the force nine years, and his fines have aggregated a half day's wages in all that time."

Mr. Godkin when seen last night at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, said that he would push his charges no further.

City May Take a Brooklyn Hospital.

There is talk of making the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Training School for Nurses, in Cumberland Street, a city institution. The property is estimated to be worth $150,000. On it are obligations amounting to $60,000. It is said that Controller Coler and Charities Commissioner Simis both regard with favor the proposition to turn the property over to the city on condition of its maintenance as a homeopathic hospital. The hospital was organized in 1852.

The New York Herald Incorporated.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—The New York Herald Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are James Gordon Bennett, G. G. Howland, William Jay, William C. Reick, Eaton S. Drone, Thomas H. Hamilton, all of New York, and R. W. Candler of Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Bennett owns 994 shares of the stock and the other six incorporators one share each.

Chief Croker Wins a High Mark.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department passed with a high rating the civil service examination held Dec. 22 to determine his fitness for continuance in his present office. His mark was 97.39. No other candidate tried the examination.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR OFFER UNTIL JANUARY 1ST.
"The Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
"The embodiment of tone and art."
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REDUCED PRICES.
Especial attention is called to our new small Grand Pianos.
All are cased in rare and choice woods and artistically finished.
You are respectfully invited to call.
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

WILL OF JOHN I. BLAIR

De W. C. Blair, Surviving Child, Gets Bulk of the Estate.

ITS VALUE IS NOT KNOWN

Surrogate of Warren County Admits It Readily to Probate—Few Charitable Bequests.

The will of the late John I. Blair, who died at his home, in Blairstown, N. J., on Dec. 2, was probated yesterday at Belvidere, the county seat of Warren County, N. J. Surrogate Sharp, out of courtesy, went to the home of De Witt C. Blair, and there had the will proved.

The document, which was written by the late Judge Shipman in 1878, when Mr. Blair was seventy-six years old, contains no codicils. So far as known it is the only will which he ever executed. It is a document of over 9,000 words.

De Witt C. Blair, the only surviving child of the testator, is named as the residuary legatee, and as sole executor and trustee is vested with the fullest powers. No estimate of the estate is given, and the will provides that no accounting is to be filed with the Surrogate. To his wife, who was living when the will was made, Mr. Blair gave an annuity and the use of the homestead in which she has always lived. He also bequeathed to her his horses and carriages, and provided for their maintenance.

A large number of small bequests and trusts of $1,000 and $2,000 is made to various friends and connections, many of which have lapsed by death. The following is a list of the persons thus remembered: Eliza B. Easton, Georgiana B. Holmes, Mrs. Dreker, John R. Blair, John H. Blair, Mrs. James Linen, Mrs. Loretta Corsen, Miss Emma Vail, John D. Vail, Charles E. Vail, Sarah E. Blair, Elizabeth Titman, Mrs. Johanna Winters, and Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer.

There are no public bequests of any kind to institutions of learning, save one to the Blair Presbyterial Academy at Blairstown. To this institution, which Mr. Blair founded and maintained for many years, is given the sum of $115,000. The Presbyterian Church at Blairstown, which he attended, is to receive $10,000. The church at Oxford, where his parents are buried, gets $15,000, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown $1,000.

Both of Mr. Blair's daughters died many years ago, but in his will he makes liberal provision for their children. The daughter who married Charles Scribner, the publisher, left five children at her death, to each of whom is left the income of $500,000 in bonds and stocks for life, their children ultimately to receive the principal in each case. Similar provision is made for Clarence B. Mitchell, son of Clarence G. Mitchell, who married Mr. Blair's youngest daughter. All of the securities are enumerated in detail in the text of the will.

De Witt C. Blair, the testator's son, trustee for all the grandchildren, is to have 5 per cent. of all moneys handled by him. The State of New Jersey will get an inheritance tax from the estate amounting to several thousand dollars. The bulk of the property goes to De Witt C. Blair, whose town house is at 6 East Sixty-first Street.

The witnesses to the will are the late J. G. Shipman, his life-long attorney and neighbor in Warren County; his wife, Mary Louisa Shipman, and his son, George M. Shipman, who is at present Judge of the County Court.

It is thought that it was Mr. Blair's intention that the exact amount of his wealth should not be known. The provision releasing his executor from filing an accounting would not only attain this, but would avoid the trouble and expense of appraising the varied portions of the estate. The appraisal will have to be verified, it is claimed, under the laws of New Jersey and of the United States, as they may exist. These have been changed since the will was made in 1878. The absence of large bequests to charity and educational institutions is not unexpected, as Mr. Blair was known to prefer outright gifts to legacies for charitable purposes.

A member of the family said last night that the extent of the estate or of the amount which falls to the residuary legatee would not be made public. It consists of both real and personal property, including securities the value of which has been estimated, but will not become a matter of official record.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

Piece of Coupling Falls to the Street in Eighth Avenue.

A rear-end collision occurred last night about 6:30 on the elevated road at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. A north-bound train stopped near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and another north-bound train ran into it, breaking off a large piece of coupling iron on the rear car of the first train and breaking several of the car's windows.

The piece of coupling iron fell to the street below and drove a large dent in the concrete. A trolley car was just moving away from the spot where the iron struck, having stopped to put off some passengers.

Before a policeman could arrive, a man from the road took the piece of iron away, and when inquiry was made about the accident at the company's offices, the officials refused to acknowledge that it had occurred, and were amazed to learn that a piece of iron had fallen to the street.

STRAIGHT'S LUCKY NUMBER.

Court Gossips Note Its Recurrence in Acquitted Man's Fortunes.

The number 6 appears to cut a figure in the life and fortunes of Freeman Straight. He was arrested Oct. 6 at his real estate office, 176 Broadway, charged with washing cancelled internal revenue stamps. At his office and his residence in Seventy-sixth Street the authorities recovered washing materials and 4,626 washed and unwashed stamps.

He was placed on trial before Judge Thomas and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. A boy testified that he sold Straight unwashed stamps, and that Straight asked him to sell them after he had washed them. Straight claimed that he was a victim of the boy's duplicity, and yesterday at 6 o'clock in the evening he was acquitted by the jury. His fiancee was in court, and when he was liberated she threw her arms around him, and a man in the room remarked to the bailiff that he saw six little tears, three on each cheek, of the bride-to-be.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cold, northerly winds.

High pressures were general last night, except in New England and the North Pacific States, and low temperatures consequently prevail, except in the middle plateau and Eastern Florida. With these exceptions the temperatures are three to twenty-two degrees below the seasonal average, the greatest fall in the past twenty-four hours having occurred in the west Gulf States and the District of Columbia. There have been rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and snow in North Carolina and the Middle Atlantic States, followed generally by clearing weather, except on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and also light local snows in the lake regions, the central Rocky Mountain region, and extreme northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair with little change in temperature. The prevailing high pressure will dominate weather and temperature conditions for the next three days east of the Mississippi, and continued cold and generally fair weather may therefore be expected during this time. In the West fair and cold weather will prevail to-day, but to-morrow the eastward movement of the low area now in the extreme North Pacific States will probably cause a rise in temperature with some snow in the extreme Northwest, commencing to-day in Montana. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	31	24	29
6 A. M.	26	23	28
9 A. M.	22	24	29
12 M.	23	24	34
4 P. M.	22	27	32
6 P. M.	21	26	29
9 P. M.	19	24	27
12 P. M.	19	24	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅞
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1898	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 28 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 23 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.16 and at 8 P. M. 30.10.

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In clubs, hotels, and restaurants, if you order POMMERY, you get, at the same price per bottle, a champagne which is sold at wholesale at a considerably higher figure.
CHAMPAGNE.

DUBLIN DISTILLERS' CO., LTD.,
OFFER THEIR
"D. W. D." brand—1 and 3 Shamrocks.
Geo. Roe & Co.'s "G.R" brand—1 and 3 Stars.
W. Jameson & Co.'s 1 and 3 "Harps"
The LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH says:
The consumption of Irish Whisky in England is larger than ever before, the opinion growing that Dublin Whisky is more palatable and easier of digestion.
Sole Agents: UNITED AGENCY CO., 503-5th Ave., N. Y.
Agents for Apollinaris, Johannis-Lithia and Apenta Waters.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop William A. Lawrence, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Dr. Browne Terne, Philadelphia; Prof. W. D. Doremus, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles N. Nelson, Tuxedo.

EMPIRE—Dr. Immerheiser, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Judge Charles L. Long, Springfield; Prof. A. Harkness, Providence.

GRAND—Major J. B. Guthrie, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Prof. F. M. Creedie, University of Mississippi; J. W. Bowrne, London.

HOLLAND—A. S. Worthington, Washington; Congressman Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army; Col. O. L. Heln, United States Army; J. B. Ingalls, Boston; T. L. Bennett, New Haven; C. P. Alvord, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. W. B. Greene, Jr., Princeton.

PLAZA—Charles F. Cutler, President of the New York Telephone Company, Morristown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; A. J. McGee, domestics and white goods, 452 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Howard & Conkling, Columbus, Ohio; A. L. Conklin, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, silks, 621 Broadway.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Baer, cloaks, 57 White Street.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Gimbel, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.

Stearns, R. H

BOER FORTS IMPREGNABLE

Character of the Campaign Has Entirely Changed.

BRITISH MUST NOW LAY SIEGE

No Hope of Carrying Boer Positions at Colenso by Assault—Their Up-to-Date Methods.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg dated Dec. 23 says:

"Every day reveals some new fact regarding the strength of the Boer position at Colenso. Thanks to the services of Continental officers, the character of the campaign has changed. We are no longer fighting a foe who relies upon guerrilla tactics; but we have to deal with what is rapidly becoming a disciplined army, enjoying the advantages of knowing the country and of selecting the scene of contest without the burdens of a cumbersome commissariat.

"The Boers have converted the hills near Colenso into fortresses of immense strength. Everywhere they have splendid trenches, many of them bomb proof. Tramway lines permit the shifting of guns with astonishing rapidity. The main positions are connected with the outlying positions by underground passages, and the forts proper bristle with machine guns that command the approaches. Probably mines are laid.

"One hears less nowadays about Boer shells not bursting. Observers of the Colenso fight say the Boer shell fire was very effective. This is due largely to the fact that the distances are marked off with white paint.

"The enemy's discipline is improving. The trenches represent great manual labor, for which the Boers have a keen dislike, and the way in which they restrained their fire when our troops were advancing is another proof of improved soldiering."

The Modder River correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives an explanation of a sudden rifle fire inexplicably opened from the Boer trenches. He says:

"The Boers have wires stretched along the ground in front of the trenches and connected with lamps. If a wire be touched a lamp is extinguished, thus giving warning. One night a high wind extinguished a lamp, which resulted in a false warning. The fire ceased when the Boers discovered that the alarm was false."

A correspondent of The Daily News at Frere Camp announces that a tramway is being constructed from the railway to a hill commanding the Boer position, and that along this the British will convey heavy guns.

Henry Spenser Wilkinson, The Morning Post's military expert, in his review of the situation to-day, says:

"The time has apparently arrived for the nation to insist, if not upon a military dictatorship, at least upon the admission into the Cabinet of a Military Minister, empowered to veto any proposals detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war, and also that the administration of the army should be placed wholly in the hands of a tried military administrator."

In view of the apparent supineness of the British commanders in preventing the daily strengthening and extending of the Boer positions along the Tugela and Modder Rivers, which are now considered to be practically impregnable, many experts here are coming to the conclusion that the British have given up the idea of carrying these positions by assault, and will await the transport and cavalry required to give their forces necessary mobility, when they hope to be in a position to besiege the Boers in their respective forts, while Gen. Roberts carries out the original plan of campaign, that of advancing straight north on Bloemfontein, the other Generals detaching sufficient mobile troops to reach their goals by circuitous routes.

The Times complains of "needless censorship and concealment." It cites the fact that nothing has yet transpired to show how Gen. Gatacre came to lose 600 men at Stormberg.

There is nothing in the official or best independent reports to indicate that the beleaguered garrisons are in any special straits calling for immediate relief. The latest advices from Kimberley, where a shortage is most feared, report plenty of food.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 20, the heat then was intense, being 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. There were many cases of enteric fever in town at that time, but not enough to cause alarm. On the other hand, reports from Boer sources at the Continent assert that typhoid fever is epidemic in Ladysmith.

The latest independent news from Ladysmith says:

"The field fortifications would now withstand any organized attack the enemy is likely to deliver. There are sufficient foodstuffs for two months. The question of forage might be troublesome, but since the rains there has been some grazing within the British lines. There is no horse sickness.

"The casualties caused by our shell-fire are increasing, and the Boers are reported to be becoming nervous. They fear night sorties, and constantly open a heavy fusillade on an imaginary attack."

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Dec. 27.—A heavy Boer gun on Bulwhana Hill fired steadily upon Ladysmith throughout the morning. Ladysmith did not respond.

The enemy, having been again detected attempting to improve their trenches facing Gen. Buller, the British heavy guns opened upon them, and the Boers scampered back into the hills.

The British patrols sighted the enemy in force on our extreme left. Nine Boers were killed in a skirmish that followed and six Boer wagons were captured.

INSTRUCTED BOERS IN TRENCHING.

Captured British Deserter Says He Taught Them.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 23.—A man named Green, a former Sergeant Major of the British Balloon Department, is among the Boer prisoners captured at Magersfontein. Green, who deserted from Aldershot in 1893, admitted he had been some time in the service of the Boers and had instructed them in trenching.

He says there were 23,000 Boers at Magersfontein, 21,000 of whom were engaged the day of the battle. The Boer losses, he asserts, were very heavy, the trenches being full of dead.

Green further declares that if the attack had been pressed the Boers would have yielded, and says the Boer horses have to be taken to the Modder River, as water is scarce at Magersfontein.

TRANSVAAL'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Great Britain to Cede Territory Now Occupied, Pay £20,000,000, and Acknowledge Independence.

DURBAN, Natal, Dec. 23.—Winston Churchill, on arriving here, after his escape from the Boers, was enthusiastically received. He says that from conversations with members of the Transvaal Government at Pretoria he learned that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Kruger is now confident Great Britain will soon sue for peace.

In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill asserts, there is serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory now occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of £20,000,000, and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH.

German Officer Finds Boers Superior in Every Way—Independent State Touching the Sea Suggested.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The German press continues to comment upon the war in South Africa. The Militair-Wochenblatt, the military organ, contains a severe criticism by a high officer, in which the writer claims that hitherto the Boers, both leaders and men, have proved far more efficient in every way than the British. The National Zeitung publishes a similarly severe article.

The Kreuz Zeitung says editorially: "The best solution for Germany would be a peace guaranteeing the Boers their independence and securing the future, that is, creating a State whose frontier touches the sea, in order to enable it to adapt itself to the new times upon which Africa is entering.

"That must be the policy of the Boers. We do not desire the British to be wholly expelled from Africa, but we do not see the necessity for making the entire African continent British. The ideas of Cecil Rhodes will split upon the rock of Boer courage."

Proofs accumulate that not all the Germans sympathize with the Boers. Herr Gottfried Hagen, in Kalk, a suburb of Deutz, Prussia, has accepted an order from England for the immediate manufacure of forty tons of lead bullets. At the British Embassy, large numbers of Germans apply daily for enlistment in the British Army. The applicants, when desirable, are told that they may go to London, where they are sure of enlistment.

BOSTON CONGRATULATES KRUEGER.

Common Council Adopts Resolutions Hoping for Boer Victory.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Common Council of Boston wound up its business for 1899 to-night, and one of its parting acts was the adoption of resolutions of sympathy for the Boers, carried after much spirited debate, as opposition was developed. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Boston has heard of the magnificent struggle for independence and freedom from British tyranny which has been made by the Boer nation recently, and,

Whereas, This representative branch of our city government believes that the Boers ought to be a free nation; be it

Resolved, That this council congratulate President Kreuger and his people on their many successes already achieved, and that we fervently hope the war will end with a complete victory for the Boer arms.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to President Krueger.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is now estimated that the war will cost at least £60,000,000, ($300,000,000,) and it is suggested that the sinking fund of the national debt should be suspended for five or six years in order to defray the cost.

GERMANY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

British Shipping Interests, Mr. Cramp Says, Must Suffer for Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Charles H. Cramp, in speaking of the extensive shipping facilities which Great Britain is employing in the conduct of the South African war, said:

"No war in the history of Europe has ever used so much of the great transportation facilities of the ocean. To-day practically every fast transatlantic liner in the merchant marine service of England has been impressed into the transport service, and the effect will be most marked in the carrying trade of that country.

"Germany is already securing a profitable foothold in transatlantic navigation, and she will maintain it for years to come. A sudden termination of the war would not result in the immediate return of those vessels to their former vocations. Some of them may be lost, others will be used for different purposes, and still others will have become obsolete.

"Germany's merchant marine is assuming large proportions, and her ocean-carrying trade is increasing rapidly. She will leave no stone unturned to take advantage of the present situation, which will prove beneficial to her interests."

METHUEN TRADES WITH FARMERS.

Sets Up a Market—Boers Continue Firing on His Camp.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town, dated Dec. 27:

"Methuen reports as follows:

"'At 9:30 yesterday evening the Boers on the south side of Magersfontein opened a very heavy fire for some time. This morning the Naval Brigade fired at the enemy at the west part of Magersfontein. The Cavalry Brigade is reconnoitring in a northeasterly direction.

"'Lieut. Masters has made an extended reconnoisance westward and northward of Enslin, and reports all well. The farmers were glad to see our men. They were suffering from want of food.

"'I have established a market here, where I can purchase fresh milk and vegetables, selling to the farmers tea and other articles, which they cannot otherwise purchase. Heavy rain fell last night.'

"Gatacre and French report no change in the situation.

"Baden-Powell reports all well Dec. 12."

BRITISH WILL ACCEPT AID.

10,000 Yeomanry Will Be Enlisted—Offers of Assistance.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British Government now evinces a marked change from its attitude in the early stages of the war, and shows a disposition to accept assistance from any quarter. The Imperial Yeomanry Committee has issued a statement to the effect that the Government considers the formation and dispatch of yeomanry as one of the most pressing needs of the situation, and has intimated that it is now prepared to accept from 8,000 to 10,000 yeomanry, instead of the 3,000 originally asked for. It is expected that the first contingent of 1,000 will sail about the middle of January.

The Government has announced that it will accept the services of a battery from the Honorable Artillery Corps. When these services were first offered they were declined on the ground that the corps was not a regiment of regulars. It will now be attached to the City Imperial Corps. Lady Chesham and Lady Georgiana Curzon have issued an appeal for public funds to establish a field hospital for the yeomanry.

Cape Town dispatches complain of the inadequacy of the hospital arrangements.

ANXIOUS TO AID GREAT BRITAIN.

Troops, Horses, &c., Offered from India—Cretans Volunteer.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Nizam of Hyderabad, replying to a toast proposed by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, at a banquet in Calcutta yesterday evening, said the proudest title he possessed was that of being the Queen's faithful ally, adding that his purse, his army, and his own sword were ever at her disposal.

The Maharajah of Gwallor has asked permission to serve on Gen. Roberts's staff and has offered to send troops, horses, and a transport to South Africa.

Many Cretans in Athens are offering their services to the British Consul for the war in South Africa.

Germans Arrested for Aiding Boers.

DURBAN, Natal, Dec. 27.—A German farmer named Stucke, and the Rev. Mr. Hartes, Director of the Hanoverian Missions in Natal, have been arrested and imprisoned at Estcourt on the charge of aiding the Boers. They both claim the protection of Germany.

Recruiting in Damaraland Stopped.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The German officials have promptly stopped the Boers from recruiting in Damaraland. Neither men nor horses are permitted to cross the border.

French Military Attache Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Government of France has appointed Capt. Demange Military Attaché at the Boer headquarters.

Canadian Parliament to Meet Feb. 1.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 28.—It was officially announced to-night that Parliament had been called for Feb. 1. The principal business to be brought up will be the voting of money for the military contingents sent to South Africa, and the adoption of motions indorsing the action of the Government.

THE STATUS OF DELAGOA BAY.

Reports of Anglo-German-Portuguese Treaty Discredited—An Understanding as to Africa.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Regarding the statement by the Lokal Anzeiger that a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty exists for the division of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa, it is asserted on the highest authority that the story is a pure fiction and is in all its claims without foundation in fact.

The high official who authorizes this denial made the following declaration:

"There is no objection to stating that the understanding had between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal refers only to Africa, and leaves Asia wholly out of the account. It is quite certain, however, that Germany under no consideration would conclude such a bargain with Portugal as the Lokal Anzeiger sets forth. Any one with the slightest political sense ought to see that these tiny enclaves in the midst of British India are the last colonial possessions Germany would dream of."

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The publication by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin of an alleged secret treaty between Germany, Portugal, and Great Britain, providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies, meets with no credence in official circles here. A Foreign Office official said their advices from Portugal and Germany left no doubt that the publication was largely invention. They could not believe Portugal would sign a treaty "stripping herself of her colonies and so far-reaching and harmful to Portugal."

Notwithstanding the denial of the French Foreign Office, it is believed in other quarters that an agreement between Great Britain and Germany may exist, outside of the understanding arrived at between them this year as an outcome of the negotiations to build a telegraph line connecting Cape Town with Cairo.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The St. James's Gazette, in an editorial to-day on the Lokal Anzeiger's reported treaty, says it is "a mere patchwork of previous reports, some partly true and some entirely false."

The probable truth is that, as previously reported, the Portuguese possessions in Africa, north and south of the Zambesi, will ultimately be leased to Great Britain and Germany, respectively.

So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British Foreign Office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned to-day regarding the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger the officials adhered to this rule. But it was intimated that the alleged disclosures were quite inaccurate.

A dispatch to The Times from Berlin comments on the Lokal Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Daman, form enclaves in the Province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

The Standard says that no credit should be given to the rumor from Berlin of a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty for the partition of the colonies of Portugal.

The paper adds:

"Lord Salisbury would be reluctant to bring pressure to bear upon Portugal except in a case of urgent necessity. Great Britain would prefers not to place herself in the invidious position of using force toward another petty country; and there is no temptation to raise any further international questions."

The Transvaal Government, according to information supplied by Boer sympathizers, threatens to "reduce the rations of British prisoners if Great Britain stops the entry of food by Delagoa Bay."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Nothing is known here of the reported intention of Great Britain and Germany to partition Portuguese East Africa between them, Great Britain taking the country around Delagoa Bay and southward and Germany the northern half of the territory, which adjoins the German East African possessions. The officials here attach no credence to the story, because, as they point out, a movement of this kind, disturbing the balance of power in Africa, almost certainly would lead to serious complications between the principals and the other powers of Europe.

Moreover, the old rumor of a secret treaty between England and Portugal, whereby the former might for a proper consideration possess itself of Delagoa Bay whenever the place is needed for military purposes, has always been credited to some extent here, and if such treaty really exists there would be no need for Germany's participation, as reported.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS' OPINIONS.

Charge d'Affaires Does Not Believe Such a Treaty Has Been Made.

Luis A. M. P. A. Taveira, the Portuguese Consul General, when seen in his office, in the Produce Exchange Building, said that he had no knowledge of any agreement regarding the sale of Delagoa Bay. "But," added Senhor Taveira, "this does not mean that such an agreement may not have been made. I would not be likely to hear of it before the general public. It would not be surprising if a treaty had been made or is going to be made."

The Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in the United States, Ignacio de Costa Duarte, is at present in this city. He declared in an interview that, in his opinion, it would be well for Portugal to dispose of Delagoa Bay and the East African possessions. They had always been a source of trouble, and were likely to remain so.

"But it is not credible," said Senhor Duarte, "that any treaty has been made by which Portugal has parted with all her colonial possesions. Any Ministry that agreed to such a treaty would not remain in power a minute. If a treaty such as described in the German newspapers had been consumated, there would have been some hints of it published in Portugal to prepare the public mind."

THE BOERS' PRIVATE WIRE.

Intelligence Sent to Dr. Leyds Through Agent at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A correspondent of The Standard at Lorenzo Marques says:

"Delagoa Bay is the residence of Herr Pott, a Hollander, who is Consul General for the Transvaal and Consul for The Netherlands. Pott is the principal medium between Pretoria and Dr. Leyds, in Europe. He controls The Netherlands Railway through the Transvaal, and is the head of the Transvaal customs. He is also head of the Dutch East Africa Company, and has the ear of the Portuguese Governor, as well as the chief of each department.

"It is openly asserted that Pott has a private wire to the frontier, and knows twenty-four hours before others what is happening. About him gather all the other Consuls, the Portuguese officials and the German forwarding agents.

"If Delagoa Bay is closed, the Boers will retaliate by raiding Portuguese territory."

HISTORY OF DELAGOA BAY.

Once Claimed by Great Britain—American Railway Interests.

Much has recently been written about the "right of pre-emption" over Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Great Britain. As a matter of fact, Great Britain long ago claimed that the territory belonged to her, and it was only when an adverse decision was rendered against her by an arbitrator that she resigned her claim—and even then with a reservation.

In 1869 the Portuguese Government concluded a commercial treaty with the South African Republic, under which it seemed probable that considerable trade might spring up between the Portuguese coast on the Indian Ocean and the interior. This called attention to the Port of Lorenzo Marques, which stands on the east side of a land-locked inlet at the north end of Delagoa Bay. The bay itself is protected from the ocean by Inyack Island, and stretches about twenty miles. It is the finest harbor on the east coast of Africa.

Great Britain claimed Delagoa Bay under a concession which had been obtained from a native chief by a British naval exploring expedition in 1822. Portugal resisted the claim, and in 1875 it was referred to the arbitration of Marshal MacMahon, then President of the French Republic. Three years later he awarded the territory in dispute to Portugal. "Both cases," says James Bryce, "were weak, and it is not easy to say which was the weaker, for, although the Portuguese had undoubtedly been first on the ground, their occupation, often disturbed by native tribes, had been extremely precarious."

The decision was modified by a provision, which was contained in the agreement for arbitration, that the power against which the decision might be rendered should have thereafter from the successful power a right of pre-emption as against any other State desiring to purchase the territory. Since the arbitration decision there have frequently been reports that Great Britain was about to acquire Delagoa Bay, but the sensitive pride of the Portuguese people always prevented the sale. At one time, however, it is stated on good authority that Great Britain could have bought the colony for as little as $60,000.

The United States is also interested in the disposition of Delagoa Bay. The railway from that port to Pretoria, which makes the former such a desirable acquisition at present to Great Britain, was opened in 1894. A large part of it was built by a citizen of this country. In 1883 Col. McMurdo, an American citizen, obtained from the Portuguese Government a concession to build a line of railway from Lorenzo Marques to Komatipoort, on the Transvaal border. Four years later he formed a company to build the line and commenced the work. This was pushed forward rapidly, but before it was finished Col. McMurdo died. Thereupon the Portuguese Government, taking advantage of a technical breach of contract, because of the non-completion of the line, canceled the concession and confiscated the railway. This was on June 24, 1889. The shareholders protested, and after vigorous representations on the part of the British and United States Governments, Portugal consented, after long delays, to refer the matter to arbitration. The Swiss Court was appointed for this purpose, and is now considering the evidence. It is expected that it will announce its decision in the course of a few weeks, and that it will be in favor of the shareholders.

The principal claimants are Mrs. Haywood, widow of Col. McMurdo; George S. Sedgwick, and other citizens of the United States, together with some British capitalists.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

B. Altman & Co.

This Day, Friday,

FUR TRIMMED

HATS AND TOQUES,

MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES.

$14.50

(THIRD FLOOR.)

OWNERSHIP OF SEIZED FLOUR.

It now appears that the firm that had the largest shipments of flour consigned to Delagoa Bay on the three vessels of which the cargoes were recently seized by the British authorities is an English concern—Arthur May & Co. of Bristol. A large branch office in this city is located at 19 Whitehall Street, John Y. Sherwood being the agent. The firm had on board the three ships which were seized—the Maria, the Mashona, and the Beatrice—about 26,000 bags of flour consigned to Lorenzo Marques. The agent here will not say whether the flour was intended for ultimate shipment from Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal, but he has not at present made any representations to the State Department, as have most of the other firms which had goods seized.

The manifests of the three vessels show that they carried the usual class of goods shipped to South African ports, although the proportion of flour was much larger than usual. It is tacitly admitted by the American firms whose goods have been seized that a large proportion was intended for the Boers. A member of one firm declared that there was a very large local trade in Lorenzo Marques.

The consignments to Delagoa Bay were all shipped at the consignees' risk, and they cannot, therefore, claim damages from the American firms for non-delivery. The steamship owners are also protected from similar damage suits, as a clause in the shipping agreements provides that they are not responsible for "unforeseen events." In spite of this, it is stated that a large proportion of the goods shipped to firms in Lorenzo Marques was paid for before it left this country. The uncertainty in every direction consequent on the war made shipping concerns in America careful, and most of them refused to transact business except on "cash before delivery" terms. The people in Delagoa Bay are, therefore, the real sufferers, particularly as that city is now full of refugees from the Transvaal, and prices for everything have gone up.

COMMENDS AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"It is satisfactory," says The Times editorially this morning, "to learn that the Washington Government is acting with regard to the American cargoes seized in Delagoa Bay as we should have wished and expected.

"It is a matter, of course that we shall make full reparation, if reparation is proved to be due. In the meantime it may be noted, as the Americans themselves admit, that the facts are in considerable doubt, and that some of them seem to be rather compromising to the vessels seized. There will be time enough to talk of the law and the policy of the step when the facts have been authoritatively ascertained."

CONSUL MACRUM'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, the United States representative at Pretoria, who insisted on being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understanding at the State Department is that he is not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about six weeks from Dec. 18 last, the date of his sailing from Lorenzo Marques.

In the present aspect of the case there is little doubt that unless the Consul presents ample explanation for his course he will not continue in the Consular Service.

It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Tayler of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes and who secured his appointment as Consul. But Mr. Tayler said to-day that he had heard nothing from Macrum except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These give no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and the hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspect of the war.

WILL OF D. S. FORD FILED.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 28.—The will of Daniel Sharp Ford, publisher of The Youth's Companion, filed for probate in the Middlesex County Probate Court to-day, disposes of an estate of about $2,500,000.

The will, which is dated Oct. 21, 1898, gives $77,000 direct to public charitable and religious institutions, and provides that the income from several hundred thousand dollars shall be available for similar use. The Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Public Library, and the City Hospital receive $6,000 each; the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and Massachusetts General Hospital get $7,000 each; the Boston Children's Aid Society and the Children's Hospital of Boston, $5,000 each, and the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, $20,000 a year for two years, for religious, educational, and benevolent work.

Article XI. bequeaths $350,000 to the Baptist Social Union, subject to conditions, among which is that it shall become a corporation within two years after the testator's death. This sum is to be used for the erection of a building for the use of the union.

The entire Youth's Companion plant, with certain real estate, is left to the executors, to be administered for the benefit of the Baptist Social Union.

Of the residue, one-sixth goes to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, one-sixth to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and one-ninth each to the Massachusetts Baptist Convention for Feeble Baptist Churches, the Massachusetts Charitable Baptist Society the Conference of Baptist Ministers in Massachusetts, the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, and the Vermont Baptist Convention.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWO HOURS IN AN ICEBOX.

As though it were not cold enough in the open air yesterday, Mrs. Sisrel Rischmond was locked in the icebox in her husband's butcher shop at 204 Madison Avenue in the forenoon and allowed to remain there for over two hours. The woman accuses her husband's business partner, Joseph Epstein, of having treated her with this coldness. He pushed her into the icebox, she declares, and while she sat helplessly on a big cake of ice he coolly took all the money in the cash drawer and disappeared. The woman finally broke the glass window in the icebox, and her cries attracted the attention of a neighbor. When liberated she fell in a faint from the effects of the cold.

According to the story of Mr. and Mrs. Rischmond, they established the butcher's store three weeks ago and took in Epstein as a partner. The latter invested $38 capital in the business. Yesterday the Rischmonds deposited $50 in the money drawer, preparatory to settling the monthly account with the wholesale butcher. Then Rischmond went to the chicken market in Gouverneur Street, leaving Mrs. Rischmond and Epstein in the store. Epstein remarked to Mrs. Rischmond that the water pan in the icebox was leaking, and she went over to the door to see. The icebox is by far the most important thing in the shop, and takes up most of the room. While the woman was examining the pan Epstein pushed her in and slammed the door after her, and, after withdrawing all the available cash capital from the business, dissolved partnership and withdrew.

Mrs. Rischmond was not dressed for such weather as she experienced in the icebox, and suffered keenly in the biting cold. She pounded wildly on the door and sides of the box until almost exhausted. As she realized her desperate position her blood almost froze in her veins, assisted by several hundred pounds of ice. Her blows on the icebox grew weaker. At last she thought of the little square glass window or peephole in the side of the icebox, and broke it with her fists. Then she stuck her head through the little aperture and inhaled the fresh and comparatively warm air that came through the shop from the street. She shouted as hard as she could, and then stuck her hands outside the icebox to warm them.

Mrs. Myerson, who keeps a store next door, heard the cries in the butcher store, and ran in. She saw Mrs. Rischmond regarding her with desperation in her face through the aperture in the icebox. She rushed forward to open the door, and finding herself unable to do so, went for her brother-in-law, who ran in and lifted the big cleats that hold the door. The woman inside fell out and fainted on the floor. A nearby doctor resuscitated her, and she rushed to the money drawer. It was empty.

"Its all gone," she shrieked. "Fifty dollars!"

Mr. Rischmond arrived with the chickens at this juncture, and he and his wife ran to the Madison Street Police Station, where the woman complained of the cold treatment accorded her by her husband's partner. Detectives Sheehan and McCarthy went out to look for Epstein. The latter came back to the butcher's store at 6 o'clock last night and the detectives captured him. At the station house he refused to make a statement, except to say that he did not take any money from the drawer. He intimated that the firm never had $50 in its money drawer during its existence. He was locked up.

TO TEST A CORKSCREW BOAT.

James Gresham of Brooklyn has found capital to demonstrate the qualities of his corkscrew boat, for which he anticipates a speed of fifty miles an hour. W. J. Arkell organized yesterday a private syndicate of New York capitalists which has agreed to furnish $50,000 with which to build a small boat on the corkscrew plan, with the further understanding that if it demonstrates its ability to approximate on a commercial scale the speed the models have reached, the syndicate will furnish sufficient capital to build a mail boat.

The inventor promises that his craft will cross the Atlantic in less than three days. The vessel, the construction of which is being arranged for at the Newport News shipyards, is not intended for passenger service, but only for the convenience of mails and fast freight, and for use at life-saving stations. The boat is cylindrical in shape, with a serpentine flange like a corkscrew extending from bow to stern, and the outer shell revolves through the water, while the inner compartment maintains its equipoise.

PAY OF BROOKLYN TEACHERS.

The Brooklyn School Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to make the salary of each of the High School and Training School Principals $4,500 a year. It was also decided to close the evening schools for the present term on Jan. 26 next.

A special meeting will be held this afternoon at which a schedule will be adopted regulating the salaries of all the teachers so as to keep within the appropriation for 1900. All the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law will have to be compiled with, but in the cases of 3,500 teachers not affected by that law there will be reductions.

Under the new schedule the salaries for women teachers will range from $800 to $1,200, and those of men teachers from $700 to $2,150. The heads of departments will receive $1,400, and the Principals of other than High Schools from $2,400 to $3,500. The teachers of special branches will be paid according to the schedule in force in April, 1899. The pay of the Board of Superintendents will not be changed.

SUICIDE IN WIFE'S HOME.

While alone in his home, at 221 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, William Snyder, a young man who was at least in part supported by his wife's work in a Sixth Avenue massage establishment, shot himself through the head. The bullet entered at the left temple and emerged at the right ear, causing a wound that probably produced instant death.

Mrs. Snyder and her mother, Mrs. J. W. Green, a physician, found the body lying on a bed when they came in, later in the day. It was then cold, and an ambulance surgeon who was called said that the man had been dead for several hours. Mrs. Green, who conducts another massage room for a Sixth Avenue department store, said that her daughter Jessie had first met Snyder about a year ago, he being then twenty-seven years old. They fell in love at once. He left the city and went to Albany to work for the Legislature six months. Then he returned to this city and secured employment with a publishing firm in the American Tract Society Building.

He eloped with her daughter two months ago, Mrs. Green said, and had been married to her by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth Street, "The Little Church Around the Corner." As he was not earning enough to support his wife, she continued at her work, and he lived with her in her mother's flat at the address given. Snyder recently lost his place, and was disappointed in a promise of another on the Stock Exchange that had been held out to him, and it is thought, too, that he lost what little money he had in bucket shops. He was always very secretive, but the family heard him speak of having a widowed mother and two sisters. Sometimes he said they lived in Illinois and at other times in the South.

SINGS, BUT WILL NOT SPEAK.

If anybody has lost a little girl, four years old, with dark curls, big gray eyes, and a dimple in her chin, she can be found in the room for lost children at Police Headquarters. This particular little girl sings like a bird, but although Matron Travers and many others have essayed to make her talk, none has been successful. She was found at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue by Policeman William Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. It was snowing hard when the big policeman and the little girl met.

"Hello, where might you be going?" said the officer cheerily, stooping down until his snow-covered helmet was almost on a level with the red and black toboggan cap of the little wanderer. The child only tossed her head and refused to answer. She did not cry. The policeman took her tenderly in his arms and carried her to the station house, and thence to Police Headquarters.

She will not tell anything about herself, but she seems not to be daughter of the very poor. She wears a brown plaid dress, black buttoned shoes and black stockings. Her underclothing is heavy and of good quality. Over her dress she wears a blue coat trimmed with fur, a fur collarette, and a muff with a little pocket book in it. In the pocket book is thirty-five cents which the little girl guards with an argus eye. She sings little songs to while away the time, but she won't tell anything about herself. When asked if she is four years old, she smiles and nods her head. When asked if she is six years old she shakes it negatively. The matron thinks the little one has an impediment in her speech, but is not sure of it. The matron and the policemen about the building think it strange that no one has called for such a pretty child who sings to herself so sweetly.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Girls' and Misses' Outergarments.

We beg to announce for to-day and Saturday a very special sale of Girls' and Misses' stylish outergarments, comprising the entire stock of one of New York's foremost specialists—bought at 60c. on the dollar and retailed on the same basis of saving.

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of heavy boucle, with large sailor collar, nicely trimmed, worth $5.00; here at 2.90

GIRLS' CAPES of heavy military blue covert cloth, with large hood and deep collar, entire garment lined with all-wool red flannel; really worth $5.50, on sale to-day at 2.90

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of two-toned Persian cloth, with deep shoulder cape, braided and combined with plain contrasting colors, worth $5.90; here at 3.75

GIRLS' REEFERS AND JACKETS, sizes 6 to 14, in a large variety of materials, some with plain coats, others with deep cape or silk lined hood, worth $7.90; here at 4.75

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of finest kersey or rough cloths, exquisitely made with hoods or braiding; worth $10.00 and $12.50 each; here at 5.90

250 GIRLS' GRETCHENS, sizes 6 to 14, of plain or rough materials, with hoods or capes, also in box effects, worth $10.00 and $12.50; here, your choice at 5.90

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS, of fine kersey, silk lined throughout and interlined to waist with flannel, with coat or high rolling collar, come also in misses' sizes, in tan, castor, brown and royal; really worth $12.50, here at 7.90

GIRLS' PALETOTS, sizes 8 to 14, full length, of fine plain Kersey, silk lined throughout and interlined to waist with flannel, loose box back, with or without top cape, the swellest garment of the season; worth $15.00, at . . 8.90

GIRL'S ATTACK ON MRS. EYLER.

Alleged Attempt at Murder at the New Jersey Industrial School.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—A girl whose name is either Mamie Barnes or Mamie Burns, seventeen years old, who is an inmate of the State Industrial School, is now confined in a dungeon at the school, upon the charge, it is said, of attempting to murder Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, the matron, on Christmas Day. According to the story told by one of the employes at the school, Mrs. Eyler was only saved from the fury of the girl by the prompt answering of her screams for help by Special Officer Bamford, one of the guards at the school. Mrs. Eyler has been prostrated and under a physician's care since the encounter, though she was not harmed by the girl.

Information is refused at the school, but the story, as told by the employes, is that Mrs. Eyler had been particularly severe in her treatment of the girl, who, it is said, declared to her friends that she intended to "find out if Mrs. Eyler had a heart." On Christmas Day Mrs. Eyler and the cooking class were in the kitchen, when, it is alleged, the girl grabbed a big meat knife and rushed at the matron. There was a stampede among the inmates and teachers, none of whom, it is said, offered to aid Mrs. Eyler. Officer Bamford was in a room close by, and, hearing Mrs. Eyler's screams for help, rushed in and caught the girl in time to prevent her injuring the matron. The girl was sent to the dungeon, and is still confined there. She is to be held, it is said, until the matter can be laid before the Grand Jury.

When asked to-day concerning the affair, Howard C. Stull, one of the Board of Managers, would not deny the story, but simply remarked: "Well, what can you expect from such girls as we have at the school?"

Mrs. Eyler's conduct of the school was recently the subject of an investigation.

Presentations to Judge Blanchard.

Judge James A. Blanchard, who was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the Court of General Sessions a year ago, sat in that court for the last time yesterday. The Judges who sit in the Criminal Court Building, the District Attorney's staff, jurors, and court attendants crowded the courtroom after Judge Blanchard had disposed of his last case and witnessed his reception of the various gifts and testimonials presented to him. A letter was read from District Attorney Gardiner and a set of resolutions from the jurors. The Judge received a silver inkwell from the District Attorney and his staff, a silver loving cup from De Lancey Nicoll, who spoke in behalf of many lawyers, and many other presents.

Negro Kills a Florida Sheriff.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 28.—Will Gorman, a negro, shot and killed Sheriff T. B. Simpkins to-day at the Scurry place, six miles north of here. Gorman was wanted for murder, and Simkins and a posse went to arrest him. They closed in on the cabin in which the negro was concealed. As Simkins pushed open the door, Gorman shot him twice in the breast. The murderer escaped from the rear door, but was shot down and killed.

American Linseed Company's Plans.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The American Linseed Company of New York has purchased a tract of land on Sussex Street, between First Street and the Passaic River, in Harrison. The property is 100 by 123 feet in dimensions, and has a wharf frontage on the Passaic of 100 feet. It was formerly occupied as a stone yard. The company will construct buildings and tanks for its business in this section.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:41
Moon rises	4:22		

High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---

The Wanamaker Store.

This Store is a Double Team

REGULAR goods—advance styles or exclusive ones. That's the one horse. Exceptional goods as to value—or bargains. That's the other horse. Some days we drive one horse; then the other. As a rule, we drive them double, and they pull together in a way that makes this merchandise team the sight and delight of New York.

As a rule, dollars buy more than dollars' worth at this season. We do not juggle with figures or prices. But, excessive stocks (ours and those of other folks) and broken stocks where they crop up in the store, are sold at a loss from the expectation-prices. It turns ventures back into cash; with a shrinkage, of course, but back into usable form.

The iron maker melts his mistakes—loses the scum and maybe more. But he makes by it. So does the store. Don't pity us for our losses—we expect such. The store is the better for such selling; so are the markets—and you who buy are richer for buying.

As to the new things—it's pleasant to get first pick, isn't it?

New Cotton Fabrics for Spring

We've been reading how, because of the open winter, country folks who live close to Nature, have been finding a stray violet here and there. The buds had been bundled up for next spring's flowers. Genial suns have kissed them to an early awakening.

There are early blooms here, as well. Will you enjoy them to-day—share of them if they please you?

Mousseline de Soie. You know how dainty it is? The basis is cotton in cob-web-like threads; that's the strength. The beauty is silk.

Well, the new ones are all the old ones ever were, and besides have embroidered stripes—self colored. 50c a yard.

Dimities with satin stripes of pure silk; then over-printed with designs like those on Foulard silks. Some in floral designs—as though the blooms peeped through the silk lattice-work. 50c a yard.

Hosts of styles of each of these fabrics. In the Rotunda.

Along Fourth Avenue these—

American-made Dimities, very dainty, at 15c a yard.

American-printed Swiss Muslins, 12½c a yard.

American Piques—solid colors and printed. 15c a yard.

American-printed Welt-cord Muslins. 18c a yard.

Cheap as equal quality sold last year, despite higher market values. And we never had such beautiful effects.

Walking Hats We've a hundred and twenty-five Walking Hats left—you know them—felt, mostly, with quill or feather or bunch of ribbon; maybe velvet band; some of cloth that hints of golf. Well, to-day they go—

25c to $4

Yesterday they were $1 to $12.

Women who are rightly careful of their dress will buy these to save their fine hats on stormy days.

Second floor, Broadway.

Pretty Fans White gauze fans—some spangled; some painted daintily but in simple designs—all with carved bone sticks, very white and perfect. 75c and $1.

Gauze Fans with insertions of lace—some painted, $1.

Japanese Fans for decorative use—5c and 10c.

Toward Broadway and Tenth street side.

Women's Eiderdown Robes These have the needed warmth for this sort of weather. They're soft and thick, yet light. The new arrivals are perfect-fitting robes, finely finished, mostly in solid colors. And they're moderately priced. A very good sort for $3. Another for $4—and up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LOW PRICES FOR WOMEN'S

Jackets, Ulsters and Newmarkets

Some of the handsomest gowns we've shown this season are liberally reduced in price this morning. Various stylish jackets in all the usual materials, good colorings and black, either satin or silk lined, are $5 to $15, though $6.50 to $25 were prices reasonable enough.

In the Newmarkets and Ulsters, offerings equally attractive. Mostly in light colors—some blacks—of Frieze, Kersey and Venetian cloth; elegantly lined. $10 to $75. Were $16 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Clothing at New Prices

Rounding up small lots has begun. That there are only limited quantities is their best recommendation—they represent what have been the season's best sellers. To-day we part company with certain lines by reducing former moderate prices in this manner:

At $10—About 150 men's fancy cheviot suits, that were $12 to $15.

At $8.50—A few strictly all-wool kersey overcoats; fast color; Italian cloth lined; velvet collars. They were good values at $10 and $12.

At $5—Striped worsted trousers; many excellent patterns; our usual $6.50 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Mackintoshes The new box coats, in neat brown checks; velvet collars; seams all sewed and cemented. Durable and water-proof as well as stylish. Price, $6.50. And we've never seen a better mackintosh at the price.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Fire-Place Fixtures Bigger the chimney, more cheerful the room. But, big or little, the fire-place can be made attractive.

Brass Andirons, $3 to $65.
Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $20.25.
Brass Fire Sets, with stand, $4.50 to $16.50.
Folding Screens, brass, $7.50 to $50.
Brass Coal Hods, $6 to $7.25.
Iron Andirons, 90c to $110—there is large demand for these black ones.
Black Iron Fenders, $6.75 to $18.
Black Fire-Sets, with stand, $6.50 to $30.
Iron Coal-Grates, $2 to $23.

Basement.

Clothing for Boys

Double-breasted Jacket Suits—
$5 values at $3.50 $7 values at $5 $12 and $14 values at $9
Sailor Suits—for ages 3 to 12, but broken sizes—$7 and $8 kinds at $5.
Knee Trousers, cheviot, 65c.

Could facts be stated more bluntly? Could you get better news in a few lines? For Wanamaker clothing is tailored clothing and the fabrics are all-wool in every case.

Your choice from the season's strong styles of **Overcoats**. How much? Some are not much—as little as $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Fine Coats at Little Prices Many elegant garments, and for the most part only one of a kind. There's been a full third lifted from the price of each. Some of the prettiest coats you ever saw. 2 to 4-year sizes.

There are cloth coats at $2.50 to $22.50, that were $3.50 to $33.
And some of fine velvet at $16 to $39, instead of $24 to $56.
In cream and other light colored materials, all silk lined and beautifully trimmed, at $11 to $25; yesterday $16 to $38.
Silk coats, in light colors, trimmed with ermine, otter and feathers, at $14 to $37; were $20.50 to $52.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Skirts We civilize slowly. Within a few miles of railroad terminals that may be classed as world wonders, you can find dingy stations with kerosene lamps, gloom and dirt.

Women found emancipation in dress when cycling came to be a fad, when golf and other out-of-door games demanded freedom. Of course they abused their privileges—at least, some did. But the net gain is to the credit of good sense.

Then we came to allow the use of rainy-day skirts. That was well and good, except for the women who bought badly made skirts and made frights of themselves.

Now we call discreetly short skirts "walking skirts," and woman is free indeed. They are popular garments—and it is only by chance that we can sell these lots at **reduced prices**—chance and the necessity to clear out little lots. We compare prices with the full values—for some of these lots are left from a recent "sale."

$6.75 kinds at $4.50.
$9 and $10 kinds at $6.50.
Values up to $15 at $8.

Second floor, Broadway.

Tissot's Life of Christ No pictorial Bible takes the place of this famous art-work.

This isn't a pictorial Bible, but the life of The Christ told in pictures painted by as devout a disciple as any of old. The paintings are reproduced with the utmost fidelity—the work being under the scrutinizing care of M. Tissot.

Think of an artist who, leaving earned fame and affluence, gave ten years of his fuller life to study and travel in Bible lands to picture the Master to whom he has given such allegiance!

Dore painted horrors, Tissot painted the life of the Man of Love. Bunyan filled an involuntary bondage with the work of The Pilgrim's Progress. Tissot was held only by the bonds of willing service.

We congratulate every one who is fortunate enough to enter the

Wanamaker-Tissot Club

Initial fee, $1. When we accept your membership and your references we deliver the full set of books—you obligating to make a stated number of monthly payments of $3 each. Choice of three elegant bindings—else we could tell exactly how many payments you would decide to make.

Edition available for our club is limited, while apparently large. Judging by our other book clubs, we will not have more than half enough.

We answer inquiries fully and send all the facts you could ask for. Book Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Toilet Table Silverware This is a grouping of odd pieces remaining from the holiday selling. The reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. on the prices reflect no discredit on the goods. They're perfect. Only fault is that they're so few. Hence—

Mirrors, $5 each, were from $7 to $10.75.
Military Brushes, $2 each, were from $2.50 to $3.75.
Velvet Brushes, $1.50 each, were from $2 to $3.
Cut Glass Puff Boxes, sterling tops, $1.25, were $1.65.
Cut Glass Salve Jars, sterling gilt tops, 75c, were $1.
Large size Lavender Salt Jars, $3 each, were from $5 to $6.
Large size Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, $8 each, were $11 and $12.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Applique Muslins A new something to make into waists, guimpes and fronts. White muslin, sheer and pretty, with appliqued designs—leaves and whatnot—and then cut out between, to give the designs prominence.

Very new; very pretty.

First showing to-day. $2 to $3.50 a yard.

In the Lace Store.

Cotton Comfortables Choice, clean cotton. The coverings of various good qualities of silkoline—all good patterns. Some for $1, for $1.25, for $1.50. And at $2.25, some that have filling of fine white cotton that closely approaches down in its softness; art silkoline covering.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Pianos---An Important Word

Do you know that manufacturers conceive new designs to tempt storekeepers as well as you? A beautiful pattern of silverware is discontinued. Why? Because the maker thinks his new style will of necessity be taken by competing stores—and he don't care how much they lose on the stock they own or how much he loses on the little lot he still has. Fashion is the friend of Waste.

Well, the maker of the worthy Royal Piano produced a little beauty—a seven-and-one-third octave upright piano that fitted little parlors and boudoirs—in size and volume—to perfection. Now it is displaced by a new model not a whit better. We have eight to sell at the old price—

Full action Pianos at $150.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAILS TO INDICT BROKERS

Grand Jury's Presentment in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Inquiry.

FIVE JURORS OFFER PROTEST

Demand to be Placed on Record as Against Delay—Judge Says Their Action Is Strange.

The December Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge Cowing after returning a presentment in the matter of the investigation of Wall Street rumors regarding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. No indictment was found. The Grand Jury declared that the time at its disposal was too short for a proper examination of the charges before it, and recommended that they be taken up by the January Grand Jury. Five members openly expressed their opposition to this decision, and desired that they should be placed on record as being opposed to the presentment. According to the opinion of several lawyers their action might lead to their prosecution as having disclosed secrets of the Grand Jury.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and Lawyer John D. Lindsay, who are both interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation, put in an appearance at the Criminal Court Building early yesterday morning. They held a short conference with William F. Sheehan, the counsel for the Rapid Transit Company; Acting District Attorney Unger, and Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly. Then Mr. Unger announced that he had received a telephone message from Cyrus Clark of 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, the foreman of the Grand Jury, informing him that Mr. Clark was too ill to attend the session. Mr. Unger added that a new foreman must be selected. The Grand Jury left its room and went before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly explained the situation to the Judge and asked him to designate a new foreman. James J. Higginson, a broker at 7 Nassau Street, was chosen, and the jury returned to its room.

OFFERING THE PRESENTMENT.

A session was then held until 1 o'clock. No witnesses were called. At 1 o'clock Mr. Unger appeared and announced that the Grand Jury had arrived at a decision, and it was conducted back again into Judge Cowing's court. There the foreman informed the Judge that the work of the Grand Jury had been completed, and that a presentment had been prepared. The presentment, which had the appearance of having been scribbled hastily on a scrap of paper, was read by the Secretary, Thomas J. Stead. It is as follows:

"The Grand Jury have conducted an inquiry into certain false rumors, recently circulated, affecting the values of stock and the financial condition of certain corporations.

"The matter of these reports coming to us at the close of our term, we have been unable to make such a complete inquiry into the subject as we believe its importance warrants; and therefore, recommend and request that the Court call the attention of the succeeding Grand Jury to the case, to the end that the law may be vindicated and such crimes prevented.

"New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

"Approved by the Grand Jury,

"JAMES J. HIGGINSON, Foreman."

The condition of the presentment was commented upon by counsel, as such papers are, it was pointed out, usually prepared formally by the District Attorney. The appearance of the scrap of paper indicates that it was an original draft, for it was marked with erasures and rewritten in several places.

After the presentment was read and turned over to the Clerk Mr. Higginson informed the court that five of the members of the Grand Jury were opposed to the presentment and were anxious to be placed on record to that effect. He handed the names of the protestants, also written on a scrap of paper, to the Clerk of the court, and they were read. They were Lawrence Wells, Louis P. Sondheim, J. O'Donnell Iselin, Lawrence G. O'Brien, and Charles A. Chevalier.

Judge Cowing informed the Foreman that he would refer the protest of the minority of the Grand Jury to his successor in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Judge McMahon, who would lay it before the January Grand Jury or not, as he saw fit. He then thanked the Grand Jurors for their services to the State and dismissed them. They filed slowly out of the courtroom.

MINORITY'S ACTION CRITICISED.

The action of the Grand Jurors who announced their opposition to the presentment is regarded in legal circles as remarkable, and it excited considerable comment in the District Attorney's office. An Assistant District Attorney, who refused to permit his name to be used, said that he considered that the members of the Grand Jury who had made their opinions public had violated Section 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and were guilty of a misdemeanor.

The section referred to reads as follows:

"Every member of the Grand Jury must keep secret whatever he himself or any other Grand Juror may have said or in what manner he or any other member of the Grand Jury may have voted on a matter before them."

Lawyers who allege that the five Grand Jurors are guilty of a violation of this section argue that their publicly signified opposition to the presentment was a palpable disclosure of the fact that they had voted against it. Several members of the District Attorney's office expressed astonishment that Judge Cowing should have allowed the action taken by the jurors to go unquestioned. No one connected with the District Attorney's office or the criminal courts could recall an occurrence similar to that of yesterday.

JUDGE COWING'S OPINION.

Judge Cowing, when interviewed at his home last night in regard to the presentment, said that at the time it was made he had not regarded the public protest of the five dissenting jurors as a disclosure of any of the Grand Jury secrets.

"A presentment is not like an indictment," said he, "and may be arrived at without the casting of a ballot. I did not regard the reading of the names of the five jurors opposed to it as a statement of the way they voted. I took it to mean that the majority of the jury had decided on a presentment and that several of the minority wished to have their names read.

"When the scrap of paper with the names of the five jurors was read, I paid little attention to it. I thought at first that the protest was made against the whole investigation, and not against the presentment. The fact that it was against the presentment makes it a more serious matter, however, but not of sufficient importance, in my mind, to warrant any action being taken in regard to it. The whole case will go to my successor, Judge McMahon. Of course, I am unable to say what he will do with it.

"When I come to think over it, I must admit that the proceedings of to-day have been very strange indeed. I have been connected with the bar for twenty-eight years, but never in all that time have I ever heard of such a statement as was made by those five jurors this morning. So far as I know, it is unprecedented."

Their oath forbids the Grand Jurors just dismissed to talk about the proceedings of yesterday.

Acting District Attorney Unger will take the Rapid Transit Company investigation before the next Grand Jury, if Judge McMahon will permit it. Counsel for both the Rapid Transit Company and the brokers, who allege that they have lost money by the circulation of false rumors in Wall Street, say that they are determined to secure indictments if it is possible. Further than this they refuse to discuss the matter.

Gagged and Thrown Into the Water.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Reynold Seybold was sandbagged and robbed last evening. He was then bound, gagged, and thrown into the old White millrace. When he did not return home his wife became alarmed and a searching party set out. Seybold was found lying in about a foot of water. In some manner he had worked his hands round in front of his face, and his head was held above water. The physicians worked over him until late this morning, when he became conscious, but he was still in such a dazed condition that he could give no account of the hold-up. At noon Seybold had lapsed into unconsciousness, and it is thought he will die.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WALL STREET DENOUNCED.

Mr. Sheehan, in Opposing Injunction Against Reward, Says Nests of Criminals Exist There.

Argument upon Warner E. Allen's application for an injunction restraining the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from offering, advertising, or paying a reward of $25,000 for the detection of the person who started the rumor which led up to the raid on the company's stock a few days ago, was heard by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Allen asks for the injunction on the ground that the Directors of the company exceeded their authority when they proposed the reward of $25,000.

William F. Sheehan, who appears as counsel for the company, alleged, however, that Mr. Allen's application is only for stock-jobbing purposes, and that Wall Street was aware that the application was to be made an hour before it was really brought into court.

It is further alleged that Mr. Allen only became possessed of the stock he holds in the company a few hours before the application was made.

Byron P. Stratton, counsel for Allen, in asking that the injunction be granted, denied that the suit was not brought in good faith. He further denied the assertion that Allen had become a stockholder in the corporation for the purpose of bringing this action, and said that Allen, on Dec. 16, became the owner by purchase of 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock; on Dec. 22, of 700 shares, and on Dec. 18, of 7 shares, which were placed in his name, which made him a stockholder of record. He may have kept these shares for the bringing of this action, counsel said. He continued:

"This stock is a non-dividend-paying stock, and therefore he need not have all the stock in his own name. There can be no question as to the bona fides of this action, and we ask that this company and its Board of Directors be restrained from issuing a reward of $25,000 for information of the persons who are alleged to have circulated rumors which depressed the stock in the market."

Mr. Stratton also said that the offer of the reward was illegal, and a waste of the funds of the company, and that the company should expend its money in endeavoring to pay a dividend to its stockholders instead of offering a reward for the detection of those who, it was claimed, started rumors which affected the price of its stock.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, opposed the issuance of the injunction. He said that the corporation was justified in offering the reward and in endeavoring to bring the persons who were guilty of a felony to justice.

MR. SHEEHAN'S DENUNCIATION.

"In Wall Street," Mr. Sheehan said, "there is a regular nest of criminals, for they are nothing else. They have entry into large brokers' firms, I am sorry to say, and they are constantly employed for the circulation of these false rumors.

"They have got there with us, and by and by they are going to come at some other corporations, and if the court decides that we cannot pay this reward it will bring joy and satisfaction to the heart of every criminal and bank robber in this land.

"If a corporation cannot protect itself against malefactors, if corporations cannot protect the market value of their securities, and incidentally protect the market value of their securities by preserving their credit, for the credit of a corporation necessarily depends on the value of its securities; if corporations are to be hampered to prevent or offer rewards to bring to justice men who seek to destroy the credit of these large corporations, they might as well go out of business."

Mr. Sheehan, in further opposing the motion, read the answer of the defendants, which denied all the material allegations of the plaintiff.

He said that for several months prior to Dec. 22, when the publication of these "false statements and rumors" had been made about Wall Street concerning the company, false rumors appeared in the public press and in the Wall Street journals. These rumors were spread broadcast through the country, and represented that the corporation was insolvent, and was about to go into the hands of a receiver. Counsel presented affidavits from the Secretary of the Central Trust Company to show when the shares of the company had been transferred to the plaintiff, and alleged that it was very peculiar that he only transferred the 100 shares purchased by him on Dec. 16 last, as well as the seven shares bought by him two days afterward.

He read an affidavit by Col. Williams, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as to the offer of the reward of the $25,000 for the detection of the persons who circulated the rumors in order, as alleged, to destroy the market value of the company's stock. The affidavit stated that the rumors were part of a concerted plan to depreciate the value of the stock. Ten days before the reward was advertised the stock had fallen from 75 to 61 on the Stock Exchange as the result.

WALL STREET INFORMED, HE SAID.

"In reply to Mr. Stratton's allegations that this action was brought in good faith, I desire to say," said Mr. Sheehan, "that before I came before your Honor yesterday Wall Street was flooded with information that this action had been commenced, and that the Court would be asked to grant the injunction preventing the payment of the reward."

Counsel then read extracts from different Wall Street journals published on Wednesday saying that the order to show cause had been obtained from Justice Gildersleeve, and that it had been secured by Storey & Stratton, the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Sheehan then continued:

"In addition to this a notice was served on Mr. Flower yesterday morning, and it was published in one of the Wall Street sheets. It came from Mr. Stratton."

"Not that I know of," said Mr. Stratton.

"Well, it came from your office," retorted Mr. Sheehan. "Yesterday became a record day, as far as our shares on the Stock Exchange were concerned. Seventy thousand shares were sold, and the result of these statements was that they fell from 70 to 66. Afterward they rallied.

"There are here honest reporters on reputable newspapers who were informed an hour before this application came up that there was an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. This shows how the value of our stock was to be destroyed.

"I do not know when these malicious attacks are going to end. I do know that certain gentlemen are very anxious to prevent the company from paying this reward. I do know that certain people are very anxious to have it go throughout the world that this company cannot pay this reward for any information which may lead to the conviction of these malefactors.

"I observed yesterday that these rumors and slanders were circulated, not only against this company, but other corporations were affected, some of the best financial corporations in this community. These rumors were spread broadcast through the country, and represented that the corporation was insolvent, and was about to go into the hands of a receiver. Counsel presented affidavits from the Secretary of the Central Trust Company to show when the shares of the company had been transferred to the plaintiff, and alleged that it was very peculiar that he only transferred the 100 shares purchased by him on Dec. 16 last, as well as the seven shares bought by him two days afterward.

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"I observed yesterday that these rumors and slanders were circulated, not only against this company, but other corporations were affected, some of the best financial corporations in this community. These rumors were started to strike terror into the hearts of the people who had money. They were started to induce persons to liquidate their holdings, and they succeeded."

Counsel referred to the territory operated by the defendant's lines in Brooklyn, and said that, not only for the purpose of preserving its own standing, but for the purpose of protecting other individuals and corporations, was the reward offered for the detection of the circulation of rumors which the law declared to be a crime and a felony.

"Who," Mr. Sheehan asked, "ever heard of a court of justice being asked to prevent the issuance of a reward for the detection of a felony? Who ever heard of an injunction to restrain the detection of a crime? The plaintiff never expected that this application would be granted, but these people did expect that it would have the effect on the Stock Exchange of depreciating the market value of our stock.

SAYS ALLEN DENIED IDENTITY.

"This man Allen turns out to be a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He was visited last night, and immediately denied his identity, and said he was not the man who made this application; but, when he found that his visitor was merely an honest reporter, who had not a subpoena for him and who could do him no harm, he changed his mind and acknowledged he was the man."

Mr. Sheehan, having cited authorities on the question, called on Justice Beekman to deny the motion.

Mr. Stratton, in replying, said that no news given to any reporter on Wednesday emanated from his office, but might have come from somebody else. It was shown in any case that anything reported did not affect the market value of the stock, because it was higher at the close of the day than it had been at the time the rumor was circulated. He maintained that the reward would be legal if it were to detect persons who injured the defendant's railroad property, but that the company had no right to offer a reward because the value of its stocks was affected.

Justice Beekman then took the papers, reserving his decision.

Cut His Throat When Dared to Do So.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Dec. 28.—Dared by his younger brother to show that he was not afraid to cut his throat, Patrick Murphy, twenty-four years of age, cut a deep gash in his throat to-day while in a state of intoxication. Prompt medical attendance prevented his immediate death, and there is a possibility that he may recover.

GRIGGS WILL INVESTIGATE

Attorney General Receives Evidence on Freight Rates.

TO ACT ON SHIPPERS' PROTEST

Inter-State Commerce Commission Says a Wrong Is About to be Committed by the Railways.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in compliance with the request of the freight shippers and representatives of the commercial interests, transmitted to Attorney General Griggs a transcript of the evidence taken at the hearing last week respecting the new classification of freight made by the official Classification Committee. The evidence and arguments are transmitted to the Attorney General, but without recommendation.

The letter of transmittal is long, the commission desiring to place the case fully before the Attorney General. After reviewing the proceedings which led up to the hearing, the letter, which is signed for the commission by Martin A. Knapp, as Chairman, reads:

"In the course of this hearing the commission took the testimony of C. E. Gill, member of the official Classification Committee; Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and Frank Harriett, a member of the Official Classification Committee, who is also the General Freight Traffic Manager of the Erie Railroad.

"At the conclusion of the testimony given by these witnesses, an application was made in writing by many of the shippers present that such testimony be transmitted to the Attorney General of the United States, the claim being made by them that the evidence showed a violation of the act of Congress, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. In compliance with this request, the commission herewith transmits to you a copy of the entire proceedings had at the hearing on the 21st and 22d insts. There is also sent with this a copy of the proposed new classification received from Mr. Gill, together with a copy of the official classification heretofore and now in use.

"While it is not the province of this commission to determine whether the testimony above given shows a violation of the anti-trust law, and no opinion is expressed upon that point, there are certain features of the case to which we deem it proper to call your attention. With some unimportant exceptions, the general facts appear to be that the class rates at present in force, and which will presumably be applied to the new classification, are now the same or higher than they were in 1887, when the act to regulate commerce was passed.

"Almost all the changes shown in the new classification are from lower to higher classes. The result will be, if the present class rates are continued, that charges on any article advanced to a higher class will be increased by the difference between the rates applied to the class in which the article was formerly placed and the higher rates of the class to which it has been advanced. This increase is considerable in all cases and very great in many cases, amounting in some instances to 100 per cent. or more.

"The protesting shippers assert that increases in rates, to the extent affected by these changes in classification, are without justification and will result in excessive charges upon most if not all of the articles in question. They also allege that hardship and injustice will further result from the changes which will be made in the relation of rates, and especially from the increases in the difference between carload and less than carload charges. If their contention in these respects is well founded, as to which we express no opinion, a wrong is about to be accomplished which the commission is powerless to prevent, and for which the act to regulate commerce affords no adequate redress."

Attorney General Griggs, who is ill to-day, has given no intimation as to what action, if any, he may take in the premises. Necessarily, he will have to review the testimony before he can reach an intelligent conclusion. In any event, it is said, it will be several days before the matter can be determined.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

The New York Central Stockholders Vote to Ratify the Agreement.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The New York Central stockholders at a meeting at noon today voted on $68,500,000 worth of stock unanimously in favor of ratification of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Senator Depew cast the vote for the American stockholders, and George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the English stockholders.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

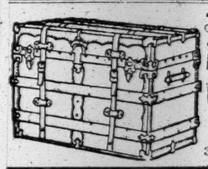
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following were elected Directors of that company and ex officio Directors of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and Oswego and Rome Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Charles Parsons, Clarence S. Day, William Lummis, George Parsons, Edwin Parsons, Walton Ferguson, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, and Jefferson Hogan of New York City, and J. F. Maynard, John M. Crouse, I. N. Maynard, and William Pierrepont White of Utica. At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company were elected: President—Charles Parsons; Vice President and Treasurer—Edwin Parsons; Vice President—Clarence S. Day; Secretary—J. A. Lawyer; Assistant Secretary—W. H. Platt.

Southern Railway Changes.

J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent of the Southern Railway Company, announced yesterday that C. L. Ewing had been appointed to succeed F. K Huger, after Jan. 1, as Superintendent of the Knoxville Division. Mr. Ewing's old place as Superintendent of the Anniston Division will be filled by C. S. Hayden. Mr. Hayden's position as Trainmaster at Birmingham, Ala., will fall to H. G. Farrar. After Jan. 1 H. E. Hutchens, now Superintendent of the Danville Division, will represent the company on matters pertaining to station and train service between Selma, N. C., and Pinners Point, Va. The line between Spartanburg Junction, S. C., and Biltmore, N. C., will be operated as a part of the Asheville Division.

Object to Bynum's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Post tomorrow will say: "In a few days charges will be filed before the Finance Committee of the Senate against the confirmation of ex-Representative William D. Bynum of Indiana as Democratic appointee for the New York Board of Appraisers. The minority of that committee is determined to resist the installment of Mr. Bynum in that position. Objection will be made on the ground that he is not a Democrat, but had openly affiliated with the Republican Party."



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STAHL & STRAUB'S FAILURE.

Creditors Will Not Realize More Than a Fraction of Sums Due—Warrant Issued for Stahl's Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The committee appointed by creditors to investigate the accounts of Stahl & Straub, brokers, who failed Nov. 29, report that the total liabilities amount to $1,221,308, and assets $927,478, leaving a deficiency of $293,830.

These figures mean that creditors, the banks only excepted, can never hope to realize more than a fraction on the amounts due to them. The statement shows that there is $833,944 due to banks, and that the amount is secured to the loaners by stocks and bonds estimated at the value of $801,457. The result will be that every dollar of these securities, though there is a surplus of $27,513, will be wiped out in settling the accounts due to banks.

There is $387,364 due to depositors and customers, and $66,021 left to pay this amount, which makes the losses to be sustained by individual customers and depositors, $321,343.

John H. Straub, the junior member of the firm, is under bail on the charge of embezzlement. His partner, Stahl, is missing, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. In an interview Mr. Straub said:

"One month ago I believed myself a wealthy man. I thought I was one of the partners in a remarkably successful and highly respected firm. To-day I am worse than a pauper. Instead of owning a fortune, I am in debt beyond any apparent possibility of ever getting out. My firm is worse than bankrupt, and my partner has fled. The curses of scores of people are being heaped upon my head."

Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court, to-day appointed Frank M. Crawford receiver for Stahl & Straub, fixing the security at $5,000. Counsel for the creditors asked for a restraining order to prevent the transfer of securities, and to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

Charles H. Vollum, the expert accountant in charge of the brokers' books, said at a meeting of the creditors to-day: "This is the cleanest case of looting I have met with in thirty years."

The heaviest creditor is Frank M. Crawford in the sum of $98,000.

DOG LOOKS FOR MINERS' BODIES.

Animal Assists the Workmen in the Wrecked Braznell Mine.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—No bodies were discovered at Braznell Mine today, but the chances of adding a few more dead to the present number are so strong that the inquest will not be begun until next Wednesday. Five or six feet of débris remain to be removed from the bottom of the shaft, and it is expected that two or three bodies will be discovered.

To-day a small dog was taken down to assist the workmen. He has been in other wrecked mines in this district, and was of great service in finding bodies. He trots along until he catches a scent; then he stops and digs until his master arrives. It may be another day or two before all débris is turned over and removed.

MRS. J. C. WOODBURY FINED.

Adjudged Guilty of Contempt of Court in Her Case Against Mrs. Eddy.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury was adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Judge Bralev in the Superior Court here this morning in connection with the case brought by her against Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, for alleged criminal libel. Mrs. Woodbury was fined $50 by the Court. She paid the fine.

The alleged contempt consisted in making public through a Boston newspaper the substance of Mrs. Woodbury's declaration in the suit against Mrs. Eddy, and in causing to be published in a New York paper certain statements about the case, or in submitting to interviews wherein she made certain statements, knowing they would be published.

It also was charged that Frederick W. Peabody, counsel for Mrs. Woodbury, with her knowledge and consent, caused to be published certain comments upon the issues to be tried in the case.

Collector Shoots Woman and Children

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—This afternoon Samuel Mills, a collector for an installment house, attempted to seize furniture in the house of Mary Venable for a small debt. The woman attempted to prevent the seizure, and in the struggle that ensued Mills shot the woman, her little son, and daughter, all seriously.

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COLUMBIA STILL LEADS

Her Chess Games with Harvard Yesterday Were Draws.

YALE GAINS ON PRINCETON

The Colleges Keep Their Several Places in the Tournament—Scores of the Games.

The fourth round of the annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton at the Columbia Grammar School yesterday was a battle royal between the representatives of Columbia and Harvard, who are rivals, as they have always been, for the honors of supremacy. Interest, therefore, centred in the two games in which they were represented, and both of which were drawn.

Both Perry and Rice, the Cambridge men, had the advantage of the first move. Both, too, had a tendency toward the close form of development, Perry selecting a Queen's Gambit, which Sewall declined, and Rice the stonewall variation of the Queen's pawn game. These games were in a blocked state for a long time, Columbia's defense proving too sound for the Crimson to overcome. Finally Rice and Falk declared a truce. This left Perry and Sewall still struggling for an opening. At last Perry tired of his endeavors to break through and began a wholesale exchange of pieces, and there was nothing left in the position to fight for. Without more ado these players likewise agreed to a draw. Columbia continues, therefore, in the lead, pending the adjudication of the unfinished game between Rice (Harvard) and Hunt (Princeton) from the third round.

In the meantime Cook of Yale had disposed of Hunt, Princeton, after a long fight, the moves of which, however, were quickly made. Hunt played courageously enough, but his manoeuvres in the end proved unsound. The game between Herby, Princeton, and Morgan, Yale, was not particularly exciting, and both were content to draw after fifty-one moves. Yale and Princeton remain third and fourth, respectively.

The records up to date are as follows:

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	3½	2½	Yale	3½	4½
Harvard	4½	2½	Princeton	1½	5½

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk	2	2	Cook	2½	1½
Sewall	3½	½	Morgan	1	3
Perry	3	1	Henley	1	3
Rice	1½	1½	Hunt	½	3½

The pairing for the fifth round, to be played today, reads as follows: Morgan (Yale) vs. Falk (Columbia;) Perry (Harvard) vs. Hunt (Princeton;) Cook (Yale) vs. Sewall (Columbia,) and Rice (Harvard) vs. Henley (Princeton.)

The scores of yesterday's games are:

FIRST TABLE—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

RICE, Harvard. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.	RICE, Harvard. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. P—Kt4	R—B2
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	21. P—Kt5	P—B4
3. B—Q3	P—B4	22. Q—Kt3	B—B3
4. P—QB3	P—K3	23. K—Kt2	B—K
5. Kt—K2	B—K2	24. K—K	K—Kt3
6. Kt—Q2	Castles	25. P—KR4	Kt—B
7. Castles	QKt—Q2	26. R—B2	Q—Q2
8. P—KB4	R—K	27. B—K2	R(Q)—B
9. Kt—B3	Kt—B	28. K—R	B—B2
10. Q—K	P—QKt3	29. P—Kt5	P—K
11. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	30. R—R2	Q—Q
12. B—Q2	B—Kt2	31. Kt—B3	Kt—Q2
13. R—Q	KR—Q	32. K—Kt2	B—K2
14. B—B	QR—B	33. QR—KR	B—Q3
15. K—R	B—Q3	34. B—B3	B—B5
16. Kt—K5	KKt—Q2	35. B—B	Kt—B
17. Kt—K2	P—B3	36. B—K2	Q—Q2
18. KtxKt	QxKt	37. P—R3	Q—Q
19. Q—R4	Q—KB2	38. K—B2	Drawn.

Two hours and twelve minutes.

SECOND TABLE—Queen's Gambit Declined.

PERRY, Harvard. White.	SEWALL, Columbia. Black.	PERRY. Harvard. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. R(Kt)—R	K—Kt
2. P—QB4	P—K3	27. Q—Kt4	K—Kt2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	28. R(R8)—R2	K—K
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	29. P—R3	B—Kt
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	30. BxKt	KPxB
6. Kt—B3	Castles.	31. Q—R4	Q—K3
7. P—K	B—B3	32. PxP	BPxP
8. B—B4	R—K	33. K—K2	B—K2
9. B—Q3	Kt—B	34. B—Kt3	R—Kt2
10. P—B5	B—Q2	35. Q—R6	P—Kt3
11. Q—Kt3	Q—B	36. Kt—KB4	Q—K
12. P—KR3	Kt—R4	37. R—Q3	B—Q2
13. B—R2	B—Q	38. K—Q2	P—Kt4
14. Q—B2	Kt—B3	39. Q—R4	P—QR4
15. Kt—K5	B—B2	40. R—R	Q—K3
16. P—KKt4	P—KKt3	41. R(R2)—R	Q—K
17. K—K2	K—Kt2	42. R—Q	Q—B
18. QR—KKt	Kt—Kt	43. KtxB	RxKt
19. P—Kt5	Kt—K2	44. BxB	QxB
20. P—KR4	Kt—B4	45. QxQ	RxQ
21. K—Kt2	Q—Q	46. P—QKt4	P—R5
22. K—K	B—B	47. Kt—K5	R—QB2
23. P—R5	Q—R6	Drawn.	
24. R—R3	K—Kt	2 H. 42 M.	
25. Q—K2	K—Kt2		

THIRD TABLE—FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

HUNT, Princeton. White.	COOK, Yale. Black.	HUNT. Princeton. White.	COOK. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	33. K—Q2	R—K7ch
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	34. K—B	R—K6
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	35. K—Q2	R(K6)xKtP
4. B—B4	B—B4	36. RxP	RxR
5. P—Q8	P—Q8	37. R—R	K—Q2
6. B—KKt5	Kt—QR4	38. P—B4	P—R3
7. Kt—Q5	KtxB	39. R—K	R—Q6ch
8. PxKt	B—K3	40. K—B	R—R6
9. BxKt	PxB	41. K—Q2	P—KB4
10. Q—K2	P—B3	42. P—Kt3	P—B5
11. Kt—B3	KR—Kt	43. R—KKt	P—K6ch
12. KR—Kt	Q—Kt3	44. K—K	P—B6
13. P—Q	B—B4	45. R—B	P—B7ch
14. Kt—Q2	Q—Q	46. RxP	PxRch
15. Q—R5	PxP	47. KxP	P—Q5
16. KtxP	QBxP	48. P—B5	B—B2
17. KtxB	Q—R4ch	49. K—K2	K—K2
18. Kt—B3	QxKt(B5)	50. K—B3	B—Kt3
19. QxRP	Castles	51. Kt—Q2	R—R7ch
20. Q—B5ch	B—K3	52. K—K	P—Q6
21. Q—B3	P—Q4	53. Kt—B3	R—K7ch
22. Q—K2	B—Kt5	54. K—Q	B—R4
23. Q—Q2	B—B6	55. Kt—K	RxPch
24. P—KKt3	R—Kt3	56. K—B	P—Q7ch
25. Q—K3	QxQ	57. K—Kt	PxKt(Q)
26. PxQ	R—R	58. KxR	QxP
27. P—KR4	P—R5	59. K—R3	P—R4
28. K—B2	R—R4	60. P—Kt4	QxPch
29. Kt—Kt	R—B4	61. K—R2	P—R5
30. P—B3	B—R4ch	62. K—R	P—R6
31. K—K	B—B6	63. K—R2	Q—Kt7Mate
32. Kt—R3	RxPch	2h. 43m.	

FOURTH TABLE—FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.

HENLEY. Princeton. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.	HENLEY. Princeton. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. P—R5	B—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	29. R—Q	KtxKP
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	30. K—Kt	R—Q2
4. B—B4	B—B4	31. P—R6	PxP
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	32. RxP	K—Kt2
6. Castles	B—KKt5	33. R—R3	Kt—B6
7. B—KKt5	BxKt	34. R—K	R—Q4
8. QxB	Kt—Q5	35. RxB	RxR
9. Q—Q	Q—Q2	36. RxKt	R—K8ch
10. K—R	P—KR3	37. K—R2	P—Kt5
11. B—R4	P—KKt4	38. R—B5	R—K7
12. B—KKt3	Castles,QR	39. K—Kt3	P—R4
13. P—QR3	Kt—Kt5	40. RxRP	RxQBP
14. KBxP	KtxRP	41. R—R7ch	K—B
15. BxKt	QxB	42. R—Q7	R—Q7
16. P—QKt4	B—Kt3	43. R—K3	K—Q2
17. P—R4	P—QR4	44. P—B4	PxP,e.p
18. PxP	BxP	45. PxP	R—QR7
19. Kt—Kt5	P—B3	46. P—R4	R—R6
20. K—Kt4ch	Q—K3	47. P—B5	P—R4
21. QxQch	KtxQ	48. P—B6	R—R
22. KtxPch	RxKt	49. K—Kt4	K—Q3
23. BxP	KR—Q	50. P—B7	K—KB
24. BxR	RxB	51. P—B8	RxPch
25. R—R3	Kt—B4	Drawn.	
26. KR—QKt	R—Q5	2 h. 20 m.	
27. KR—R	B—B2		

PENNSYLVANIA PLAYERS AHEAD.

Now Lead Cornell and Brown in Their Chess Tournament.

The students from Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania continued play in their tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, the pairing being as follows: Karpinski (Cornell) versus Lester, (Brown;) Davis (Brown) versus Francis, (Pennsylvania,) and Riedel (Cornell) versus Griffith, (Pennsylvania.)

Karpinski beat Lester after a hard struggle lasting for sixty-three moves. Francis beat Davis easily after twenty-nine moves, and Griffith beat Riedel after twenty-three moves.

The record up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brown	0	4	Pennsylvania	3½	½
Cornell	2½	1½			

The individual scores read:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Francis	1½	½	Riedel	1	1
Griffith	2	0	Davis	0	2
Karpinski	1½	½	Lester	0	2

The third round will be played to-day.

KENTUCKY HORSES SOLD.

Kriss Kringle and Five Young Hunters Bought by New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—Kriss Kringle, the noted race horse, arrived here to-day from Milldale. Dr. R. L. Bird, his late owner, has sold him to J. W. Colt of New York, the owner of Ben Eder and other good race horses. The price is said to be $3,000. Kriss Kringle is four years old, and was sired by Springbok, dam Brune, by Iroquois. He sold at auction here in November for $2,700.

G. D. Wilson has shipped to E. D. Morgan of New York five head of three-year-old horses for hunting purposes, and to Theodore Schleissenger, Vienna, Austria, five head of trotting-bred mares for breeding purposes. These mares were bought by Schleissenger on his recent visit to this country.

Mrs. E. O. Pepper has shipped to Elkton, Md., ten head of thoroughbred yearlings, to be trained and raced on The Jockey Club tracks by W. M. Rogers. They are the get of imported Kantaka and out of the best mares at Meadowthorpe Farm.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; maiden two-year-olds; purse. Billy Moore, 110 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Coming Event, 107, (Tilley,) 100 to 1, second; Red Wald, 118, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Artilleryman, Tom Sharkey, Hipponax, Caesar Young, Beautiful Bill, Firelight, Spike, Calcum, Favorita, and Hattie Fox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Rosalind, 112 pounds, (Conley,) 20 to 1, won; San Mateo, 113, (L. Turner,) 4 to 1, second; Jingle Jingle, 104, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Braw Lass, Homestake, Monrovia, Shellac, Sallie Goodwin, Panamint, Major Cook, Monda, St. Apollinaris, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; selling. Southern Girl, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5, won; Bamboulla, 108, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, second; Gussie Fay, 105, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Gusto, Zizka, and The Scot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Potente, 97, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, won; Topmast, 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, second; Rosinante, 101, (Jenkins,) even, third. Time—1:52½. Morinel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Lothian, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, won; Rosormonde, 107, (Jenkins,) 7 to 10, second; Time Maker, 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:39¾. Poor Lands also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; free handicap. Yellow Tail, 105 pounds, (Ross,) 8 to 5, won; Marcato, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Olinthus, 101, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:26. The Fretter, San Venado, Grand Sachem, and Ringmaster also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Park National Bank team made the best showing in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night, defeating the Chemical and the Chase National Bank teams. The Chemical team rolled the best score of the night in the second game, defeating the Hanovers by nearly 200 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Park—Wiseman, 124; Schultz, 98; Block, 200; Davison, 202; Wylie, 159. Total, 783.	Chemical—G. Whitehead, 142; Wray, 141; E. Whitehead, 106; Hoyt, 137; Smith, 148. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 200; Wray, 130; E. Whitehead, 161; Hoyt, 170; Smith, 178. Total, 839.	Park—Wiseman, 166; Schultz, 111; Block, 155; Davison, 154; Wylie, 163. Total, 749.
Hanover—Wright, 129; Neumann, 123; Duncan, 116; Nelson, 113; Spence, 167. Total, 648.	Hanover—Wright, 157; Neumann, 155; Duncan, 159; Nelson, 123; Spence, 140. Total, 734.

THIRD GAME.

The Germania, Norwich Union, and American Companies competed in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 200; Schmidt, 101; Michel, 127; Hahnel, 142; Barber, 175. Total, 745.	Norwich Union—Porter, 137; Gant, 123; Morris, 115; Smith, 152; Ohl, 119. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 181; Schmidt, 123 Michel, 178; Hahnel, 161; Barber, 165. Total, 808.	American—Stuart, 151; Williams, 148; Bint, 152; Froggart, 155; Brown, 154. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Porter, 141; Gant, 143; Morris, 134; Smith, 165; Ohl, 178. Total, 761.	American—Stuart, 151; Williams, 153; Bint, 122; Froggart, 155; Brown, 157. Total, 738.

At the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon the Newburg Wheelmen were beaten by the Spartan team of New York in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Howell, 165; Cammann, 167; Keppler, 189; Schilling, 170; Lehrbach, 167. Total, 838.	Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 186; Blake, 150; Galloway, 137; Kohl, 176; Westburg, 160. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Howell, 169; Cammann, 212; Keppler, 147; Schilling, 160; Lehrbach, 219. Total, 907.	Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 172; Blake, 177; Drew, 142; Kohl, 173; Westburg, 181. Total, 845.

The interest in the series decided in the American National tournament last night centred in the game between the Spartans and Empires. The latter led until the fifth frame, when good strike bowling enabled the Spartans to secure the lead, which they retained to the end, winning by 60 pins. The Empires won the second game from the Glendales after a close contest. The Glendales were easily downed by the Spartans in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 142; Matzen, 209; Westberg, 203; Coulon, 180; Maier, 156. Total, 890.	Empire—Linden, 172; Howell, 147; Williamson, 169; Diedrick, 188; Voorhees, 160. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Howell, 170; Linden, 156; Williamson, 182; Diedrick, 130; Voorhees, 182. Total, 820.	Glendale—Schwager, 148; Schneider, 130; Grovelling, 193; R. Fuchs, 162; A. Fuchs, 168. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 145; Matzen, 179; Westberg, 177; Coulon, 176; Maier, 167. Total, 844.	Glendale—Schwager, 151; Schneider, 131; Grovelling, 194; R. Fuchs, 182; A. Fuchs, 141. Total, 799.

The Amphion, Carroll Park, and Pierce Wheelmen each won a game last evening in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 171; Bohl, 85; Viel, 143; Wandell, 160; G. Kofler, 131. Total, 690.	Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 180; Kelser, 108; Egelhoff, 135; Nash, 144; Stillman, 139. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 211; Bohl, 104; Viel, 127; Wandell, 144; G. Kofler, 126. Total, 712.	Pierce Wheelmen—Mullin, 108; Sack, 134; Ritten, 101; Clark, 144; Wilkinson, 99. Total, 586.

THIRD GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullin, 113; Sack, 123; Ritten, 125; Clark, 157; Wilkinson, 130. Total, 648.	Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 158; Kelser, 132; Egelhoff, 107; Nash, 125; Stillman, 111. Total, 633.

The Homestead and Holschen teams furnished the best game decided thus far in the Arlington National League last night. The teams were almost on even terms throughout. The Homesteads did the best pinning in the final frame, and won by one pin. The scores of the three games decided follow:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 128; Landry, 95; Leask, 108; Cotte, 173; Moore, 149. Total, 653.	Holschen—Luhrs, 113; Martin, 132; Sieber, 142; Jantzen, 133; Schnackenberg, 132. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Fisher, 151; Wenzel, 162; Roth, 136; Holme, 149; Reese, 152. Total, 750.	Holschen—Luhrs, 127; Martin, 125; Sieber, 145; Jantzen, 86; Schnackenberg, 167. Total, 660.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Fisher, 165; Wenzel, 158; Roth, 154; Holme, 149; Reese, 152. Total, 808.	Homestead—Duncan, 160; Landry, 125; Leask, 125; Cotte, 150; Moore, 158. Total, 718.

The Orientals showed up in good form in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Hamilton and Owl teams. The Orientals are still tied with the Corinthians for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 158; Lehnert, 175; Vogel, 201; Rothermel, 189; Gilhaus, 193. Total, 916.	Owl—Kramer, 163; Sauer, 155; Meyer, 169; Bellmer, 132; Stern, 152. Total, 801.
Hamilton—Church, 148; Reynolds, 173; Hunt, 154; King, 144; Moynahan, 187. Total, 806.	Hamilton—Church, 155; Reynolds, 141; Hunt, 141, King, 132; Moynahan, 190. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 176; Lehnert, 144; Vogel, 169; Rothermel, 175; Gilhaus, 142. Total, 806	Owl—Kramer, 132; Sauer, 171; Meyer, 139; Bellmer, 114; Stern, 124. Total, 692.

The Brevoort Council won two games last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 169; Lister, 129; Brown, 123; Murphy, 66; Mayer, 158. Total, 645.	Brevoort Council—Phillipson, 105; Conroy, 195; Zinsser, 131; Thompson, 112; Carman, 176. Total, 719.
Oxford Council—Phillipson, 105; Conroy, 195; Zinsser, 131; Thompson, 112; Carman, 176. Total, 719.	

SECOND GAME.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 156; Lister, 139; Brown, 112; Murphy, 140; Mayer, 141. Total, 691.	Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 157; Walker, 126; Reynolds, 164; Dalton, 150; Meht, 167. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 126; Conroy, 95; Zinsser, 129; Thompson, 96; Carman, 173. Total, 619.	Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 201; Walker, 158; Reynolds, 137; Dalton, 147; Meht, 169. Total, 812.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Orchard, Golden Rod, Doolittle.

Columbia League—Enterprise, Corinthian, Belvidere.

Royal Arcanum—New York No. 1, Empire City, Colonial.

Harlem League—Standard, Harlem Wheelmen, Central.

Arlington National—Straggler, Glendale, Linwood.

National League—America, Imperial, Lotus.

Athletic League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Columbia Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Long Island, Iolanthe, Philadelphos.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Fern, De Long, Fraternity.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas Take Charge of the Company—John S. Williams's Offer.

Actual charge of the affairs of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was assumed yesterday by Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas, the new President and Vice President, respectively, of the reorganized company. They were at the offices of the company all day examining the books and looking into everything appertaining to the administration of the company up to the time of its suspension.

It is said that ex-President T. A. Beall still retains a block of the company's stock, but there is reason to believe that if this be true he will be induced to dispose of his holdings to the new interests. Mr. Beall will play absolutely no part in the reorganized company.

There will probably be a meeting of the stockholders to-day, and the new Executive Committee may be named. It was said on good authority yesterday that some of the committeemen who resigned to facilitate the reorganization may be reappointed. Messrs. Gould and Thomas are credited with having received assurances that fully 95 per cent. of the old depositors will remain on the new company's books.

In view of the fact that no definite statement had been made by the management of the company, or by the Managing Committee as to what loss, if any, the stockholders of the company were likely to sustain, there was made public yesterday the following extract from a letter which was submitted to the Board of Trustees by John Skelton Williams, who is a member of the board and one of the largest stockholders of the company:

"I feel that it is our duty as Trustees to give to the creditors and stockholders of this company some more definite assurance as to the condition of affairs, and as one of the four largest stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, I beg leave to respectfully submit in behalf of myself and my associates the following proposition:

"We are prepared to furnish all the funds necessary to enable this company to pay every depositor in full by the 15th of January, 1900, and pay every stockholder of the company $100 per share (or say $2,500,000) by the 1st of February, 1900, provided the resignation of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be placed at the disposal of myself and the other stockholders with whom I am in co-operation, and that the holders of a majority of the capital stock of this company shall accept these terms, the acceptance of this offer to be dependent upon the nomination by the interests which I represent of a new management, which shall be made up of New York men of experience and ability who shall possess the highest confidence of the banking interests of this city.

"It is also proper for me to add that, in my judgment, it is practicable, with the proper co-operation of the present Trustees of this company, to arrange an immediate resumption of business, without outside assistance, and that if its affairs are wisely managed its stockholders should receive nearly, if not quite, the amount of their original investments.

"In view, however, of the fact, as above stated, that no positive assurance has been given to them as to the condition of their investments, I have thought this offer would not be inopportune."

The proposition which was submitted at the same time by Messrs. Gould and Thomas, provided for the rehabilitation of the company under its present management, while Mr. Williams's proposition provided that the control of the company should go to himself and his associates. The action of the board in accepting the proposition of Messrs. Gould and Thomas was unanimous. Mr. Williams expressed himself as being now in full harmony with their plan. Mr. Williams arranged to make his offer without knowing that the satisfactory plan proposed by Messrs. Gould and Thomas would be submitted to the meeting. The Produce Exchange Trust Company will open its doors for business on Jan. 10, 1900.

PINGREE'S MEASURE KILLED.

Michigan Senate Defeats Constitutional Amendment Proposal.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—The Senate late this afternoon killed the Pingree joint resolution for the submission of a Constitutional amendment permitting the amending of the State tax laws. It had been passed by the House, but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 13. The large number of votes against the proposition was a surprise.

Despite a resolution passed by the Senate fixing to-morrow for adjournment, it is improbable that this will be done, as the House will probably refuse to adjourn.

Gov. Pingree is to-night preparing a long message to send to the House to-morrow, asking for the passage of a joint resolution providing for submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment permitting the municipal ownership of street railways and other public utilities.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S ASSETS.

$6,658.70 Realized So Far to Pay Claims Aggregating $913,000.

Justice Gaynor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday signed a decree authorizing David Bennett King, as assignee, to make a settlement with the assets in his possession with the creditors of Erastus Wiman. The decree states that the assignee has reduced the assigned estate to available funds and realized therefrom $8,380.70. From this $845.75 was deducted for expenses, $419.03 for the assignee's commission, and $357.22 for fees and other expenses, leaving $6,658.70. This is to be divided among sixty-three creditors, whose claims aggregate $913,000. R. G. Dun is the largest creditor, with a claim of $313,404.36.

This settlement will be only a partial one. A short time before his assignment, in 1893, Mr. Wiman transferred all his Staten Island property to Mr. King, as trustee, for the benefit of his creditors. The present settlement has nothing to do with these assets, which remain to be accounted for and disbursed later on.

National Tin Plate Company Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Stockholders of the National Tin Plate Company, chartered under the laws of West Virginia for the purpose of developing an improved tin-plate manufacturing process invented by William Rogers, met to-day and elected the following officers: President—J. C. McDowell; Secretary—G. S. Lewis; Treasurer—A. B. Dally; Directors—J. C. McDowell, N. E. Whitaker, W. H. Rogers, (son of the inventor,) and A. B. Dally. The plans of the company are not definitely settled, but a committee was appointed to inspect the several sites offered to the company for a plant. The capital stock will be increased from the present nominal amount to $5,000,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—John Haffen, Mathias Haffen, and John M. Haffen, New York City.

John Osborne Company of South Nyack, to deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Osborne, Robert Osborne, and Edith H. Osborne, Nyack.

H. B. Kirk & Co. of New York City, wholesale and retail dealers in whisky; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paul M. Herzog and Samuel H. Crawford, New York City; George W. Mark and Edward B. Hawkins, Jersey City.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

H. B. Kirk & Co. of New York, to conduct a wine and liquor business; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Paul M. Herzog, S. H. Crawford, G. W. Mark, E. B. Hawkins.

Champion Iron and Separating Company, to mine and manufacture iron; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Baker, F. H. Lamb, George H. V. Martin, all of Camden.

Tredyffin Water Company, to sell mineral water; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—M. F. Dallett, William E. Maxfield, George H. Kinsler, Eugene Lammot, William F. Eldell, all of Camden.

Farmer Killed by His Father-in-Law.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 28.—A. J. Bayless, a farmer near McKinley, was shot and killed to-day by Charles Thomas, aged fifty years. Bayless, who was about sixty-five years old, married Thomas's twelve-year-old daughter last Summer, against the father's wishes. Family quarrels have been frequent since. Thomas escaped to Guthrie, where he was arrested.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FLORENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Florence Publishing Company, 15 to 21 Park Row, for $3,392, from Ludvigh & Ryttenberg, in favor of the Martin B. Brown Company for printing. The company was incorporated in January last with a capital stock of $50,000.

Out of Town.

E. C. HODGES & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two attachments against E. C. Hodges & Co., stock brokers of Boston, one for $33,436, in favor of McIntyre & Wardwell of this city for balance due on stock transactions from Nov. 30 to Dec. 28, and the other for $4,312 in favor of Otis, Wilcox & Co. of Chicago, also on a claim for a stock transaction. The attachments were served on Post & Flagg, stock brokers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS PISMENITZER.—Morris Pismenitzer, upholsterer at 573 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $499 and no assets.

JOHN H. ERLING, JR.—John H. Erling, Jr., physician, of 255 Edgecombe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,899 and no assets.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—Louis Goldberg, clothing cutter, of 1,719 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,581 and no assets.

MAX MUSCHEL.—Max Muschel, manufacturer, at 24 Attorney Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,132 and no assets. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer.

ISIDOR MARTY.—Isidor Marty, cook, of 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $510 and no assets. He formerly had restaurants at various places.

JACOB W. SEGALL.—Jacob W. Segall, store manager, at 280 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn, where he was a dealer in furnishing goods.

EDWIN HOTZ.—Edwin Hotz of 1,000 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,493, of which $7,613 is to George Ehret, and assets of $17 in bank. He has been in the saloon business for the last twenty years.

FRANK PULVER.—Frank Pulver, salesman, residing at 2,249 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,493 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890, when he was in the tobacco business at 158 Water Street.

DAVID DAVIDSON.—David Davidson, salesman, residing at 1,024 Cauldwell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,059 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1887 by Davidson Brothers of Birmingham, Ala.

COHEN & SMITH.—At a meeting of the creditors of Cohen & Smith, skirt manufacturers, at 75 West Houston Street, held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney at 31 Nassau Street, Leo Frank was chosen trustee. The liabilities are $52,000.

W. SCOTT GILLESPIE.—W. Scott Gillespie, manager of a grocery store at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $14,487 and no assets. He was formerly of De Witt & Gillespie of Kingston, who made an assignment on Dec. 3, 1894, and whose assets realized $8,858.

CHARLES S. KENDALL.—Charles S. Kendall, residing at 886 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $385,875, of which $204,000 are secured by fourteen bonds and mortgages, $181,225 unsecured, and $650 accommodation paper. The liabilities were contracted from 1892 to 1899. He was formerly a manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds. The largest creditors are Lee, Holland & Co. of Buffalo, $100,000, for merchandise, and Franklin Lee of Buffalo, $42,506, for money advanced. He has no assets.

RUSSEL DART, JR.—Russel Dart, Jr., clerk, residing at 124 West Ninety-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $830,033 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Clarke, Radcliff & Co., hosiery commission merchants at 84 West Broadway, who made an assignment on April 25, 1888, to Frederic B. Bard. The assignment was set aside on May 29, 1888, and Mr. Bard was appointed receiver. Subsequently all the property of the firm which came into the hands of the receiver was turned over to the First National Bank of Jersey City in part payment of judgments recovered. The bank appears in the schedules as a creditor for $85,000.

Decision in Bankruptcy.

In the Lewensohn bankruptcy matter, the referee recently, on complaint of the bankrupt, removed Francis M. Bacon, Jr., appointed as trustee by the creditors, and appointed Peter Alexander in his place. The question as to whether or not under the law the referee had power to make the change was argued before Judge Brown in the United States District Court. In deciding it yesterday the Court held that the choice of the trustee by creditors could not be overthrown by the referee except for cause, and that the referee could not appoint a trustee in any case where there had been an election by the creditors. He could, however, appoint a trustee when the creditors failed to make a choice. As to the objections raised by the bankrupt against Bacon, Judge Brown held that they were entirely insufficient, and the choice of the creditors should not be interfered with on slight grounds.

FRANK J. FERRELL BANKRUPT.

Colored Politician Files a Petition—Liable on Bail Bonds.

Frank J. Ferrell, gas and steam fitter and contractor, at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $150,479 and nominal assets of $52,078, consisting of real estate, $50,000; debts due, $1,958, and stock and fixtures, $120. Of the liabilities, $112,679 are unsecured, principally for materials, money loaned, and labor; $34,600 secured by mortgages on real estate; $2,700 for wages, and $500 for taxes.

Ferrell is a well-known colored politician, and was formerly chief engineer of the Post Office. After leaving that position Ferrell, in 1892, organized the Ferrell Manufacturing Company, which he carried on for a few years. He has 130 creditors, among whom are the following for borrowed money: Frank Ferrell, Sr., $9,000; Peter G. Ferrell, $6,800; Hattie Ferrell, $2,600; Ferrell Manufacturing Company, $37,000, and T. M. Nelson, $22,000. There are five judgments against Ferrell, aggregating $1,500, on bail bonds, and he is also liable on five other bail bonds to the amount of $2,000, in this city. His real estate consists of 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, valued at $24,000, and mortgaged for $18

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

It is generally assumed that the Senate Finance bill does not differ materially from the bill passed by the House, except in its provision for funding. This is a mistake. A careful comparison of the two bills shows that they vary not only in some considerable details, but in the treatment of the radical purpose of both, the firm establishment of the gold standard. In this the House bill is much the better.

Both bills declare "the standard unit of value" in substantially the same terms to be "the dollar," consisting of "twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine." But the statement of the effect and authority of the standard thus declared is much stronger in the House bill than in the Senate bill. The former says: "That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in Section 1 of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section."

The Senate bill, on the other hand, after declaring the standard, simply adds: "All forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard." It will be seen that the House bill includes the interest-bearing obligations of the United States and all others, present or future, and that it declares the gold standard for all private as well as public obligations. Obviously, the policy of the House is far more clear, comprehensive, and conclusive.

The means provided for the constant maintenance of the standard is substantially the same in both bills, but what difference there is is in favor of the House bill. This creates a distinct bureau of issue and redemption, to have charge of all matters connected with the issue, redemption, and exchange of money. It requires a gold reserve equal to 25 per cent. of all the outstanding United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund," 3 per cent. gold bonds, payable in twenty years, and redeemable at the option of the United States after one year. The Senate bill requires a gold reserve of $150,000,000, and gives the Secretary authority to sell bonds to maintain the reserve whenever it shall fall below $100,000,000. But the House bill contains this additional clause: "The Secretary is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government; and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States he may at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States."

We have pointed out the chief differences between the two bills. They are not fundamental, but they are important. What will be the course of the Senate regarding them? We omit all reference at present to the differences regarding the National banks, and the refunding plan of the Senate, which we regard as of no consequence compared with the essential purpose of the bills, the perfectly clear establishment of the gold standard, and the maintenance of it at all times and beyond all question. We think that as to this the House bill is distinctly the better. It has been passed by the unanimous vote of all the Republicans in that body, and must be accepted as the most completely attested policy of the party. It has also received the votes of a number of the conservative Democrats, and this fact adds to its authority as an expression of the opinion of the great majority of the people. In these circumstances surely it is the duty as well as the right of the House to insist on its acceptance by the Senate, and it is the clear duty of the Senate to respect the will of the people thus plainly declared.

QUESTIONS OF CONTRABAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your editorial of this morning, entitled "Delagoa Bay and Contraband of War," is based upon a misapprehension. The first ten articles in Jay's treaty were permanent; the rest, including that which regulates the treatment of provisions, expired by their own limitation in 1806.

Thus we have no treaty list of contraband articles to-day which Great Britain is bound to regard.

Of course, it does not follow that her search officers can call anything contraband which suits their book. Contraband articles must (1) relate directly to the carrying on of war; (2) they must have a hostile destination. The American flour loaded on a German ship, you will notice, complies with neither requirement. It is true that under exceptional circumstances provisions may be "occasionally" contraband. It is also true that if contraband were sent to Delagoa Bay, with the ultimate destination of the Transvaal clinging to it through any form of sale, the doctrine of continuous voyages might be applied by a prize court. But to apply both doctrines, of occasional contraband and continuous voyages, to a single cargo is simple absurdity.

The control of the British Government over the other two ships detained, which you say were English, and which had a partial cargo of American flour, is another matter, upon which one must reserve opinion until the facts are made clearer. But in no case can either our own Government or the British Government afford to have flour bound to a neutral port held contraband.

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

Dec. 27, 1899.

Prof. WOOLSEY is right. We had overlooked the fact that the last article of the treaty contained the agreement that "the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day when the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged." The agreement in respect to contraband was contained in the eighteenth article; and that article ceased to be of binding force, not in 1806, but in 1807, twelve years after ratifications were exchanged, in London, Oct. 28, 1795.

We cannot agree with Prof. WOOLSEY, however, in the statement that it is "simple absurdity" to apply the doctrine of occasional contraband and the doctrine of continuous voyage to the same cargo. It seems to us that the two doctrines may often be complementary one to the other and logically inseparable parts of the justification of an act of seizure.

The doctrine of occasional contraband treats a large number of articles of merchandise "as contraband under some circumstances and non-contraband under others." Evidence that tends to create a presumption that they will be used to aid the enemy in making war tells against them. If it be clearly established that they are for peaceful consumption, that is a very strong point in their favor and would be likely to secure their immunity from seizure. Food articles, such as flour, of which the cargo seized at Delagoa Bay consisted, are naturally covered by the doctrine of occasional contraband, as their consignment to points in the enemy's country would create the presumption that they were intended for the use of his armed forces. LAWRENCE says: "Great Britain contends that they may lawfully suffer capture and condemnation when surrounding circumstances make it reasonably clear that they will be used for purposes of warfare. The immediate destination of the goods is held to be the best, though not the only, test of their final use. In the case of the Yonge Margharetha, Lord STOWELL condemned a cargo of cheeses bound for Brest, a port of naval equipment, the cheeses being such as were used in the French Navy. Should the voyage be intended to terminate at the enemy's fleets or a place where his army is encamped, there can be no doubt that condemnation would follow capture." It appears, therefore, that the question of destination is not alien to the doctrine of occasional contraband.

The doctrine of continuous voyage involves the question of destination—that is, of ultimate destination. The American flour shipped to the neutral port of Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Portugal, would never have been seized by Great Britain had she not believed its real destination to be, not Lorenzo Marques, but the Transvaal Republic. The port of Lorenzo Marques is only 50 miles from the frontier of the Boer republic, and 290 miles from Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. This is the only route to the country of the Boers that is not under British control. It is natural that Great Britain should watch it closely. It is a fact of some interest and pertinent to the present discussion that the agents of the company which shipped the flour have admitted that all three cargoes were, in fact, consigned to merchants in Johannesburg.

It is obvious that if the officers of British cruisers were instructed to regard provisions as occasional contraband the question of the ultimate destination of this flour was all-important. If they had satisfied themselves that it was intended for consumption in the households of Lorenzo Marques, there can be no doubt that they would have permitted it to be discharged as an innocent cargo. But what if it seemed reasonably certain that it was intended for the enemy's country? Then, under the instructions that provisions are upon the occasion of this war to be treated as contraband, it was plainly their duty to seize it. Their Government would be answerable if they made a mistake. The flour was occasional contraband by its nature. It was actual contraband and must be seized if its real destination was determined with reasonable certainty to be the enemy's country. How is it possible to separate the two questions?

On the other hand, suppose that Pretoria or Johannesburg had been the admitted destination of the cargo, although it was to be landed at the neutral port of Lorenzo Marques. That admission would make the doctrine of continuous voyage at once applicable. The next point would be to ascertain the nature of the cargo. Was it contraband, occasional contraband, or absolutely non-contraband? The British would at once have seized a cargo of arms. They did seize a cargo of flour. They would not have seized a cargo of Bibles and ladies' bonnets. There can be no question that the two doctrines of occasional contraband and of continuous voyage were applied in this case, and that they must be applied in every similar case. So far from being simply absurd to apply them to the same case it is necessary and inevitable.

THE BOERS AND DELAGOA BAY.

By all means the silliest of the rumors which have gained more or less currency about the war in South Africa is that which was yesterday published in New York. Probably it was not published in London, for its silliness would there have been at once apparent. It was a rumor that the South African Republic was preparing to seize Delagoa Bay, or to acquire it for its own uses.

Doubtless Delagoa Bay is the natural port of the Transvaal. Doubtless, also, Portugal would part with it to the South African Republic on easier terms than to Great Britain. The national pride which has prevented Portugal from parting with it thus far would be much less susceptible to an offer from a little power like the Transvaal than from a big power like Great Britain or Germany. In fact, it is the assumption that would be involved in a transfer to a big power that it would make more or better use of a Portuguese possession than Portugal would make that would make the sting of the transaction. As a matter of fact, the South African Republic is more of a power than Portugal in every respect. But that does not sentimentally matter, so long as Portugal does not think so. No Portuguese supposes the Boer republic to be in the same class with his country. And yet there must be Portuguese who are aware that Portugal cannot go on forever playing the dog in the manger with her possessions, and keeping people out of them who could make better use of them. If the Boers were at peace and likely to remain so, they would want Delagoa Bay, and they might get it.

But they are not such fools as to want it now. Because they know what everybody else knows, excepting evidently the rumor-mongers, and that is that it would be of less than no use to them if they owned it. It is simply because it is owned by a neutral power that it gives the British any trouble, and does the Transvaal any good. If it were nominally a Boer possession, the British would weeks ago have proclaimed and made effective a blockade through which no cargo of anything destined for the Transvaal could have penetrated. There would then have been no necessity for Great Britain to invoke the doctrine of "continuous voyage," or the doctrine of "occasional contraband." She could and would simply have corked the harbor against all comers. To suppose that the Boers now want to acquire the harbor is to suppose that they are foolish persons, who desire a barren title of which they can make no use. It is not to them that this description applies in the case of Delagoa Bay.

THE SAFETY OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Prejudice dies hard, and hardest of all when it is inspired by envy and covetousness and based on ignorance. During the late debate in the House of Representatives on the Currency bill several members of the opposition denounced the National banks for their possession of a monopoly of note issues, and declared that these notes were a source of great profit to the banks and of real peril to the note holders.

The first statement is grossly erroneous, the second is palpably false. That there is not much profit in issuing notes at present is shown by the fact that the issues do not increase. That every note issued by a National bank is absolutely safe, as safe as the notes of the United States or the bonds of the United States, and even a little surer to be instantly redeemed, is a matter of law, and every Congressman ought to know it.

In the first place, the notes are secured by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasury to the amount of $100 bonds at par for $90 of notes, and these bonds at present are worth from $110 to $113. In the second place, the moment a bank fails to redeem its notes on presentation, and the fact is made known in due form to the Controller of the Currency, he proceeds to declare the bonds deposited for the security of the notes forfeit. "Thereupon," in the language of the law, "he shall immediately give notice to the holders of the notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States." For the reimbursement of the United States for such redemption the United States is given "a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such association," and this lien covers not only the property of the bank, but the personal liability of all the shareholders for an amount equal to the par value of their shares.

In brief, if the bank does not redeem its notes on demand, the Treasury will, and to enable it to do so, it has security worth more than the face of the notes and a first lien on all assets, including the property of shareholders up to the par of the capital of the bank. For security there is nothing better in the country, and cannot be.

MOSS AND MAZET.

The discreet indiscretion of Mr. Moss in a premature publication of what the Mazet committee had found out is likely to have some very amusing consequences. The apprehension and alarm with which the procedures of the counsel have been viewed by the committee and the committee's boss are readily explicable. We have already expressed our opinion that Mr. Moss's report does not do its author unmixed credit. It is not, however, the discreditable parts of it, but the creditable parts, which Mr. PLATT, and consequently Mr. MAZET, views with apprehension and alarm. It was creditable for Mr. Moss to recognize and proclaim how very bad and shameful was the rule of CROKER. What was not creditable was his acquiescence and co-operation in the suppression of evidence to show that the rule of PLATT was just as bad and just as shameful, and that, indeed, some of the worst of the mischief he charged upon CROKER was mischief that involved the complicity of PLATT. To put DALTON and HOLAHAN forward as the sole culprits in the Ramapo job, for one instance, was far from an honest dealing with the matter.

But that is not what troubles Mr. PLATT, and therefore Mr. MAZET. What troubles them is that, having prepared evidence as a basis for a threat to tinker the charter so as to diminish the power of the other boss, their counsel has gone and blurted it out. The evidence was a trustworthy foundation for a "deal." In a business conference with Mr. CROKER Mr. PLATT would have had no trouble in showing how inconvenient to Mr. CROKER would be the shearing of his powers by alterations of the charter. From this showing would have been a short step to a demand that, if Mr. PLATT refrained from using his power over his Legislature to the detriment of Mr. CROKER, he should receive what the diplomatists call "compensations elsewhere." But evidently he could not urge this argument with much force after his counsel had given to the public his whole case against Tammany. Mr. MOSS, in fact, openly assaulted Tammany with the very weapon the usefulness of which to Mr. PLATT depended upon his keeping it up his sleeve. Hence these tears.

Now that Mr. Moss has made the real report of the committee, it will be amusing to see what sort of report Mr. MAZET will make. The logical result of the interviews in which Mr. PLATT has been giving vent to his disgust would be a report that Mr. Moss's statement of the case against Tammany was, like the report of Mark Twain's death, "grossly exaggerated," that Mr. CROKER was by no means so black as Mr. Moss had painted him, that, in fact, the committee had not found out much that was amiss in the Tammany government, and that it had really been engaged in a waste of its own time and the public money. Of course this logical conclusion will not be reached. But nevertheless Mr. MAZET'S predicament is not enviable. Mr. Moss has made the real report which it had been intended to hold over the Tammany boss in order to induce him to accede to the demands of the Republican boss. The consideration for such an agreement on Mr. CROKER'S part has failed, now that the indiscreet counsel has done the committee's worst. Lovers of cruel sports will watch with interest the efforts of Mr. MAZET to extricate himself from his distressing situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As remarkable as any of the many remarkable pronouncements that have come from our Police Courts is one made this week by the eminent Magistrate POOL. Having noticed that all of some twenty unfortunates arraigned before him had been bailed out of the station house the night before by the same bondsman, and he a professional liberator with a name unpleasantly familiar to students of the city's seamy side, the Magistrate uttered the following solemn declaration: "Hereafter I shall deal heavily with all women who furnish a station house bond for which they have paid. I will be lenient with those who have not furnished bonds." In other words, Mr. POOL intends to penalize the exercise of a constitutional right, and incidentally to express his disapproval of the fact that Police Captains and Sergeants do not exercise a discretion not allowed to them by law. The Magistrate is evidently a man of great courage, but it is hardly certain that he has taken the best possible way to reform abuses the existence of which he is not alone among good citizens in recognizing. Perhaps he would best perform his duty by enforcing the law as it is for the present, meanwhile contenting himself with suggesting in the proper quarters any improvements in it that may occur to him. He apparently has personal knowledge of abuses which it is his duty, no less as a good citizen than as an official, to make public, for he is quoted as saying: "The professional bondsmen and others see to it that as many of these women are arrested as possible." There is in this a thinly veiled and very grave accusation against the New York police, and it would be highly disrespectful to the Magistrate not to assume that he bases it on something else than mere rumor and deduction. Definite results in the way either of conviction or acquittal can be expected only from definite charges against designated individuals.

—According to reports from Havana, much indignant excitement of an utterly wrong sort has followed the discovery that the Cuban officials in the Custom House have been copying with lamentable fidelity the corrupt practices with which the centuries of Spanish rule had made them familiar. So far as has yet apeared, the Appraisers arrested for conspiring with merchants as dishonest as themselves to continue the régime of bribery and peculation are objects, not of universal abhorrence and contempt, as they certainly deserve to be, but of general and demonstrative sympathy. Yet these men, against whom Col. BLISS, the American at the head of the Cuban customs service, has collected evidence which he says leaves no possible doubt of their guilt, have committed acts vastly worse, in the circumstances, than ordinary burglary, for, so far as they go, and so far as they do not receive the denunciation of the men claiming to be Cuban patriots, these acts lend support to the old charge of Cuba's critics that the only objection of the native population to the methods of Spanish rule was the fact that despotic injustice was exercised on and not by themselves, and that they were not allowed to take as well as give bribes. We are told that there is little or no popular realization of the situation thus created. On the contrary, there are fierce and frequent demonstrations of resentment and hostility against the faithful officials who revealed the existence of the miserable conspiracy, and Cubans of social and commercial eminence have not hesitated to condemn the arrests as a brutal and unnecessary exercise of power by alien tyrants. This is terribly discouraging to those of us who have tried to see in the long and determined fight for independence made by the Cubans a proof of their ability, or, in other words, their right, to govern themselves.

—As this is a time when stories about remarkable cures are received with a credulity which the general skepticism of the age renders the more mysterious, it is not particularly surprising that not a few newspapers here and elsewhere are devoting a good deal of their more or less valuable space to exploiting a weird yarn recently set afloat in Philadelphia. It runs something to this effect: A young woman suffering from the form of insanity known as melancholia was sent to an asylum, where she received the care and treatment considered best for such cases by educated and experienced alienists. At the end of two months she was visited by a friend, described as a young medical student, and as this wise person was not satisfied with the rate at which the young woman was recovering her mental equilibrium, he persuaded her parents to take her home and try the effect upon her of starvation, a therapeutic system at once simple and inexpensive, which he had heard—or dreamed—often produced good results in cases like that of his interesting and amiable friend. For forty-five days, unless somebody is voluntarily or involuntarily mistaken, the patient ate no food of any kind and at the end of that period she was completely recovered! As embroidery for the tale, it is gravely stated that the young woman took long walks daily while the "hunger cure" was in progress, and that at its close she weighed only ten pounds less than when the joys and utilities of the table were forsworn. The essential parts of this narrative are manifestly—well, call them improbable. The rest of it proves nothing one way or another, being either irrelevant or immaterial. The physician who first treated the young woman has deemed it worth while to announce in print that while under his care she received diverse and energetic ministrations, and, as usual, the maximum effects appeared later. As for the fasting, he contents himself with the general remark that "Miss K.'s statements regarding the discontinuance of food for so long a period were by no means convincing, and her physical condition did not bear them out." Yet it is by no means impossible that the case, or, rather, the story, will be the foundation of a new school or religion of universal healing.

—After their recent investigation of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, our naval authorities expressed dissatisfaction with the results attained and decided to wait a while before securing any instruments at all for this sort of communication. Their position as stated was in effect that MARCONI had not yet developed his invention to the highest possible degree, and that, as American inventors were working on the same problem, a little delay might enable the Government to get something better than was now offered to it. There is, of course, obvious wisdom in this sort of reasoning, but balance against it the news since received from South Africa, which is that Marconi instruments in the hands of British officers have proved of great utility, sending easily intelligible messages as far as seventy miles. Recall, in connection with this, our experience of a year ago in the matter of smokeless powder. The wise men at Washington had tried dozens of kinds, and, having found real faults in every one, deemed it judicious to reject them all. A war came before that something better did, and the consequence was that the admittedly imperfect powder used by our enemy was vastly superior to the old-fashioned powder supplied to our own soldiers. That lesson was heeded, in a way, for the cautious waiting for perfection has been abandoned—as regards powder. That the lesson was not thoroughly learned, however, is shown plainly enough by the failure to secure for both army and navy the best available, though imperfect, system of wireless telegraphy—action which would in no degree have prevented the electricians of this and other countries from continuing to exercise their ingenuity, and which would not have precluded the subsequent adoption by the Government of some better system. As it is, another sudden emergency would again find us less well equipped than our antagonists.

SHORT AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see frequent communications in your paper on the "Boer" and "Boers." That there will continue to be a diversity of opinion on the "Boer" question I don't doubt, but there is a kind of "Bore" that there can be no doubt about. I have in my mind the gentlemen who are invited to respond to toasts at the New England dinners.

Some of them, in their desire for ventilation, become "Bores on Toast," thrashing old straw until it becomes so dusty that their would-be interested audience, tired and weary, get up and get, or what is the same thing, move on. They seem to have no idea of the hereafter, that is to say, of the speakers to come after, and who are left to talk to empty chairs.

I attended the St. Andrew's Society dinner and heard the best half dozen speeches I ever heard at a society dinner—and all of a reasonable length.

A gentleman who attended the last New England dinner writes me: "I cannot help feeling that upon such occasions all speakers should be allowed just fifteen minutes and then be called down. One club in this city allows five minutes to each speaker, and the Chairman has a pistol for a gavel. How charming!" DON CARLOS.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

Appeals to Thinking Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in the issue of the 19th inst. on England's condition in South Africa should, as it doubtless will, receive the hearty approval of every right-thinking man. The press of the country should follow your lead in this matter.

ALFRED E. ROGERS.

Great Falls, Mon., Dec. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Shouldn't Have Said It.

She—I'm one of her oldest friends.
He—You look it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Turn About.

Mrs. Weeds—Oh! you remind me so much of my first husband.
Mr. Weeds—I'm glad to hear it. You've been reminding me of him so often.—Philadelphia Press.

Not That Kind.

Clerk—What do you wish ma'am?
Mrs. O'Toole—Oi want to sae some mirrors.
Clerk—Hand mirrors?
Mrs. O'Toole—No; some thot ye kin sae ye'er face in.—Chicago News.

The Comic Opera.

Librettist—I don't like that new prima donna.
Manager—Why not?
Librettist—Her enunciation is so perfect that everybody will be able to understand what I have written.—Syracuse Herald.

Bears Them in Mind.

Wiggs—He's very charitable, isn't he?
Waggs—Who, Pincher?
Wiggs—Yes. He says he always remembers the poor.
Waggs—Well, that's all. It's a matter of memory.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

HIS HEART.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"I bear no costly gifts," he said,
"I bring no wealth to thee,
As others might, but still I pray
That you will smile on me."

"There is one gem," the maiden said,
"One gift that I demand
From him who comes to win my love
Ere he shall claim my hand.

"I do not ask for worldly wealth
From him that I would wed,
But he must have a heart that's good,"
The gentle maiden said.

He clasped her in a fond embrace;
"My heart's all right," said he;
"A life insurance firm has just
Assumed a risk on me."

THE MAINE DEAD INTERRED.

With Full Military Honors 150 Victims of the Havana Horror Are Laid to Rest in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Upon the windy heights of Arlington Cemetery the Maine dead, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas, to-day were laid away in their final resting place with simple religious services and the impressive honors of war in the presence of the President, members of his Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and other representatives of the Government. A Cabinet officer surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremonies began said:

"The lives of those men cost Spain her colonies."

There was no note of triumph in the grim scene to-day. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the Nation performed its duty to the dead and gave its defenders a Christian burial at home.

The caskets interred to-day were ranged row on row. Over each was spread an American ensign, upon which lay a wreath of galax leaves. Around the inclosure, shoulder to shoulder, the yellow of their coat linings forming a band of color, were drawn up the cavalry of Fort Meyer; to the right was a battalion of marines from the navy yard, with their spiked helmets, and their scarlet capes turned back; to the left a detachment of jackies from the Texas in navy blue; in the flag-draped stand in the rear were the President and his Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, and a distinguished group of officers of the army and navy in their showy dress uniforms; while all around pressed the throng of people who had braved the snow and biting cold to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead. Among these were many relatives and friends of those who had been lost in the disaster.

There was an appropriateness in the fact that Capt. Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine when she was blown up, had charge of the ceremonies in honor of his men, and that Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine, was there to perform the last rites. Three others who lived through that awful night in Havana Harbor were at the side of the graves of their comrades, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who was Executive Officer of the Maine; Lieut. F. C. Bowers, who was Assistant Engineer of the Maine, and Jeremiah Shea, a fireman on the Maine who was blown out of the stoke hole of the ship through the débris, escaping uninjured.

The Protestant services were held first, and were very simple. Chaplain Clark of the Naval Academy read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and then gave way to Father Chidwick, who was assisted by the Revs. Holaind and Brown and two purple-robed acolytes. With head bared to the wintry blast the Maine's Chaplain read a memorial service according to the rites of the Catholic Church, consigned the dead, blessed the ground, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and concluded with a fervent appeal for the repose of the souls of the departed.

A detachment of marines then marched to the right of the graves and fired three volleys over the dead, and in the deep stillness that followed the crash the clear, silvery note of a bugle rang out the soldiers' and sailors' last good-night. With the sounding of taps the ceremonies ended. The President and his party and the other distinguished guests, the military and the crowds then withdrew.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Secretary Gage Designates Several Additional National Banks as Government Depositories.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day designated several additional National banks as Government depositories to receive internal revenue receipts. It is said he will continue to do so until the total sum so deposited amounts to $30,000,000 or $40,000,000.

Deposits, however, will not be made with these additional banks until the banks comprising the first group, designated several days ago, have received deposits equal to the amount of bonds turned into the Treasury by them as security, which approximates $17,600,000.

It is expected that deposits will begin to be made under the new designations about Jan. 10. Any National bank owning or controlling United States bonds willing to deposit the same in the Treasury as security, including those now receiving deposits, is entitled to participate in this distribution of internal revenue receipts.

WOOL GROWERS NOT INJURED.

Officials Say Tariff Treaty with Argentina Will Work No Harm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In answer to objections made by United States wool growers to the tariff convention between this country and Argentina it is officially stated here that the object of the United States was to obtain reductions on as many commodiies as possible without the periodical revaluation or "aforo" required by the Argentine tariff regulations or at a materially lower valuation. This has been accomplished.

Regarding the concession made to Argentina on wool, it is asserted that but a small percentage of the foreign wool entering the United States comes from Argentina, and that this wool is of an inferior quality not raised by American growers. As a matter of fact, officials say, by far the greater part of the Argentine wool product seeks the free ports of Europe, and for these reasons American growers can in no way be injured.

Reading Matter for Guam Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In answer to its appeal for contributions of books and papers for the garrison at Guam, the Navy Department has received 928 books, 3,217 magazines, 2,148 illustrated weekly papers, 72 sets of dominoes, 72 sets of checkers, and 72 sets of alphabet blocks, the last to be used to teach the native children.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The transport Lennox arrived at Manila Dec. 20, and the transport Siam Dec. 22. These vessels took out a cargo of horses and mules, the Lennox from San Francisco and the Siam from Honolulu.

The transport Burford left San Juan, Puerto Rico, this morning for Santiago, en route for New York.

The transport Sedgwick sailed from Cienfuegos yesterday for New York.

The Machias has arrived at Macoris.

The Stranger has arrived at Pensacola.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

Heart Disease Kills Capt. Van de Water Near His Office.

Capt. John W. Van de Water, seventy-five years old, living at 144 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday morning while on the way to his office at 43 Liberty Street. He was passing the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company Building, 37 Liberty Street, when he was stricken with heart disease and fell upon the pavement. He was removed into the hall of the building and died within a few moments.

Capt. Van de Water was born at North Hempstead, and settled many years ago in Williamsburg. When the Civil War began he joined the Seventh Regiment. He afterwards joined the Forty-seventh Regiment and became Captain of its Company E. He was an elder of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, a member of the Forty-seventh and Seventh Regiments' Veterans' Associations, a member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital.

Mr. Van de Water was a furniture manufacturer. His son Frederick married the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Terhune. Her mother is the novelist whose pen-name is Marion Harland. A daughter of Mr. Van de Water was the first wife of County Judge William B. Hurd, who married Mrs. Mary A. Barrett last week and is now on his wedding tour.

GEN. ROE REVIEWS VETERANS.

The annual reunion of the Civil and Spanish-American veterans of the Eighth Regiment was held in the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night. The regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

After the regiment had passed in review, the State decoration for long and faithful service was presented to the following: For twenty-five years' service, Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. George D. Scott and Capt. George L. Wentworth; for fifteen years' service, Col. James M. Jarvis, Lieut. A. Jacobson, Private Robert B. Breen, Jr.; for ten years' service, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Rilabock, Major Isaac Freeman, Major John E. Kerby, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, First Sergt. Marshall G. Hatfield, Quartermaster Sergt. C. E. Wheeler, Sergt. T. M. McLaughlin, Private Victor La Point, Private James J. Tracy.

ANNUAL ACADEMY DISPLAY.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Exhibition to Open on New Year's Day—The Prizes Awarded.

Yesterday was press day for the seventy-fifth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The exhibition for the first time in the Academy's history is this year held in mid-Winter instead of in the Spring, and the time-honored phrase of the "Spring Academy" ceases to be. The Academy also makes its annual display this year in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street—for some years past the home of its once fierce rival, the Society of American Artists, and which last organization will hold its annual display there, as usual, in March next. To-day will be varnishing day. The annual reception will be given in the galleries this evening. To-morrow will be buyers' day, and the public will be admitted to the exhibition on New Year's morning. The exhibition will remain open until Jan. 27, 1900.

Some 317 oils, with about a dozen sculptures and a few miniatures, make up the exhibition, which, it may be said briefly, this morning is the best as seen at a first view that the old organization has yet made, and certainly makes a better appearance from its examples being hung in large, well-lighted, modern galleries.

The five prizes have been awarded as follows:

The Thomas B. Clarke Prize, for the best figure painting by an American artist, to Charles Schreyvogel for his canvas "My Bunkie," a painting of three troopers riding broncos on a Western desert, and which may best be called an etherialized Frederic Remington.

The N. W. Dodge Prize, for the best painting by a woman, to Miss P. A. Bunker, for "October at Cedar Brook," a soft and dreamy little gray-toned landscape.

The first Hallgarten Prize to Louis Paul Dessar, for his "Landscape with Sheep," a good canvas suggesting Dupré and Jacque, rich in color and harmonious in tone.

The second Hallgarten Prize to E. Irving Couse's "Along the Quay," a simple, soft-colored moonlight French town scene with two figures, having much poetic sentiment.

The third Hallgarten Prize to W. Granville Smith for "The Light of the House," an interior with figures, two women, a mother and grandmother, playing with a child, with well-managed lights and pleasing color, but somewhat stiff in drawing.

Detailed and longer notice of the exhibition will be found in the art columns of to-morrow's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

HOLD AMERICA RESPONSIBLE.

Directors of Manila Railroad Say the United States Must Pay Interest—Company Claims £34,000.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Directors of the Manila Railway Company, Limited, announce the suspension of interest on the prior lien bonds. They point out that no revenue is available, as the line has been in the possession of the insurgents or the Americans since February last.

They also aver that the United States Government is liable for the guaranteed interest, having assumed sovereignty over the Philippines.

The company has claims aggregating £34,000 against the United States.

HEMP FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Meiklejohn Says More Came in in 1899 than in Any Other Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has written a letter to Representative Long of Kansas, defining the policy of the department regarding the commerce of the Philippines with especial reference to the opening of ports for the exportation of hemp.

Mr. Long had transmitted a letter of a constituent alleging that there was so little Manila hemp in the country now that the price was 14 to 15 cents a pound as against a normal price of 5 to 6 cents, while only 2,000 bales a week have been shipped to this country since the war began, instead of 25,000 bales per week as formerly.

Premising his explanation with the statement that Gen. Otis has already been instructed to open the hemp ports as soon as he had proper garrisons, which should be early in January, Mr. Meiklejohn goes on to show that the correspondent has an erroneous idea as to the effect of the war on the hemp shipments. He states that the largest hemp exportations from the islands in any year were in 1897, when they averaged 17,300 bales per month. During the ten months of 1899 the imports of hemp into the United States amounted to 46,475 tons, so that there has never been a year when so much entered the United States as in this war year, while its value has been $41 per ton less than in 1889 or 1891.

Mr. Meiklejohn declares that the communications received by the department from manufacturers and brokers indicate that there is no trust or combine controlling the hemp market, as feared by the farmers, and he concludes his letter as follows:

"The War Department is doing everything compatible with the requirements of the military situation to develop the trade of the Philippine Islands, and is confident that the so-called hemp ports will be open to trade in ample time for any accumulations of hemp therein contained to reach this country and be manufactured before the next wheat harvest."

Capt. Merriam's Son Not Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Faribault, Minn., announced that Henry C. Merriam of Company G, Sixth Infantry, who was reported by Gen. Otis as dead from typhoid fever, was a son of Capt. Merriam, a retired army officer of this city, and engaged to be married to Miss Bessie Ray of Faribault. It appears from the War Department records that there were two men of the same name in the Philippines. The Henry C. Merriam who died of typhoid at Manila was a private in Company G, Twenty-first United States Infantry. He was not a son of Capt. Merriam of this city.

BOSTON IMITATES NEW YORK.

Banks Will Make a Charge for Out-of-Town Check Collections.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The Boston Clearing House Association has adopted amendments to its Constitution providing for rules to regulate the collection of checks in New England outside of Boston. The rules provide that for all checks and drafts drawn upon any New England bank or banking institution which does not pay checks and drafts drawn upon itself, and sent through the Boston Clearing House, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of such checks and drafts, respectively.

In case the charge upon any check does not equal 10 cents, the collecting bank shall charge not less than that sum; but all checks received from any one depositor or correspondent on the same day, and payable by the same institution, may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged.

The charges are in all cases to be collected at the time of deposit, or not later than the tenth day of the following calendar month. No collecting bank shall directly or indirectly allow any abatement, rebate, or return, for or on account of such charges; or make in any form any compensation therefor. A $1,000 penalty is provided for violation of the rules, it being made incumbent upon members to report any infraction to the manager or person acting for the manager. Exclusion from privileges or expulsion of the guilty member is left to the discretion of the Clearing House Committee.

Every collecting bank is directed to adopt a resolution to the effect that it in all respects assents to and agrees to be bound by and to comply with all rules and regulations regarding collections outside of the City of Boston, and to file a certified copy of the resolution with the Clearing House Association forthwith.

The cashier of one of the most prominent and influential banks of this city said yesterday in regard to the report that the Boston Clearing House had decided to charge for collecting out-of-town checks:

"They have simply decided to follow New York's lead in recognizing that they ought not to do something for nothing. I think that their action will be an inducement for other cities to do likewise. They will see the justice and common sense of it. When every city makes the same charge for collecting out-of-town checks that we do, there will no longer be a diverting of business from this city in favor of other places. But it is a fact that a good deal of the business which New York banks have lost by making these charges has been unprofitable business."

OFFICE SEEKERS IN CUBA

Gen. Wood's Office Besieged by Hundreds of Them.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CABINET

Gen. Brooke's Appointments Criticised — No Municipal Contracts to be Made at the Present Time.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Gen. Wood's office is besieged from early morn until after dark by a crowd of office seekers from all parts of the island. The applicants want everything or anything—from Cabinet Secretaryships to janitorships. Despite the fact that the Governor General receives on the average 200 people every twenty-four hours, he manages to find time to pay unexpected early morning visits to the asylums and jails. Gen. Wood prefers to take the managers of such institutions unprepared. Tomorrow he intends to inspect the leper hospital. To-day he visited the Beneficencia.

He does not intend to interfere in matters of public policy before the New Year, when the new Cabinet will be installed. It is generally reported by his friends that Señor Villalon has been offered a Cabinet position. A similar statement is made concerning Señores Varona, Estevez, and Tamayo. Señor Villalon is the present Chief of Public Works at Santa Clara. Señor Varona was formerly editor of the Patria. Señor Estevez is President of the National Party. Señor Tamayo is a Judge of the Supreme Court Most of these appointments, if made, would meet with public approval, but Gen. Wood declines to confirm or to deny the reports in any case, asserting that he will not give out information on the subject until the entire Cabinet has been decided upon.

Cubans have been agreeably surprised by Gen. Wood's refusal to allow the municipality of Cardenas to grant private contracts. In a communication embodying his refusal, he said:

"No such contract will be recognized until after the municipalities have been elected, an event which is only a few months off. Then the will of the people will be known, and, provided there is no interference with the prerogatives of the General Government, municipalities will be allowed to use all rightful means of improving the country without interference from Havana or anywhere else."

The Neuvo Pais, reviewing the year that is closing, says:

"Although only two out of the four members of Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet were themselves revolutionists, they nevertheless succeeded in filling all public offices with revolutionists. The National Party does not represent the island. It is divided and struggling hard to make headway. The healthy element in Cuban society should come out of its shell and find a practical solution of the problem."

RUBENS TALKS ON CUBA.

All Elements Gratified at the New Governor General's Programme—The Meeting of Wood and Gomez.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Horatio Rubens, prominently identified with the Cuban cause, who was counsel for the Cuban Junta during the revolution, and is now associated with Señor Quesada in the Cuban representation here, returned this morning from a visit to Cuba. Speaking of the situation in the island, he said:

"No country on earth is more at peace than is Cuba. The President's message, the declarations of the Secretary of War, followed by the appointment of Gen. Wood, have been received with universal favor. The veterans of the revolution and all elements, even those supposed to be most at unrest, are deeply gratified by the programme enunciated by Gen. Wood—the reform of the courts so as to give speedy trials, the clearing of the prisons of those who have been languishing under the slow procedure, the establishment of a system of free public schools, and the construction of roads, all with a view to local necessities. These purposes have met with universal applause.

"So long as there was any doubt as to the purpose of the United States, the revolutionary element stood aloof and expectant. Now, however, they feel that they must constitute the conservative party in Cuba; that is, the party which supports the political programme of the President. I have further found in conversation with many of the Cuban leaders that the day is very rapidly approaching when all the elements of Cuba, even those who were opposed to the revolution, will be called upon to aid in the political reconstruction of the island and to form a Government in which all the inhabitants of Cuba may take part. So long as the Cubans are satisfied of the intentions of the United States, and see that practical steps are being taken toward the realization of their hopes, they can be relied upon to co-operate with the American authorities to the fullest extent. They themselves will see to it that there is no breach of peace, because they desire to inspire confidence abroad, so that capital may be invested and the prosperity of the island assured.

"The Cubans are grateful to the American people for their intervention and for the assistance they are now getting in the definite solution of the political future of the island. They recognize that the United States must see that the Government of Cuba should be such as to guarantee all interests, but as this is also the object of the Cubans, as expressed to me through their leaders and in conversations with a great number of persons, they stand ready to aid the United States in every possible manner.

"I find that those Cubans who fought in the revolution are ready to forget the past and to welcome their former opponents when they desire to take part in the political affairs of the island. This spirit on the part of the leaders of the late insurrection will undoubtedly cause surprise, but it is the one fact which has impressed me in my conversation with these men more than any other."

Mr. Rubens relates many interesting incidents connected with the inauguration of Gen. Wood. When the latter arrived, Gen. Rodriguez, next to Gomez in command, was at the wharf to meet him. The old soldier was nearly shot to pieces in the war, and hobbles along from the effect of a bullet wound in the knee. Gen. Wood at once invited the old Cuban leader to enter his carriage, and there was a cheer from the assembled crowd at this thoughtful attention from the new Governor General. Later Gen. Wood asked to see Gen. Gomez, and Mr. Rubens accompanied the former Commander in Chief to the American headquarters. It was a notable meeting, the Governor General inviting the co-operation of Gen. Gomez, and the latter giving earnest assurance that the Cubans had every confidence in Gen. Wood. "General, I want you to come to me as one soldier comes to another," said Gen. Wood, and the veteran Cuban was visibly affected at this expression of confidence from the American commander.

TROOPS RETURNING FROM CUBA.

Part of Tenth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Word was received at the War Department that the transport Kilpatrick, which is now discharging her cargo at Cienfuegos, will proceed in a day or two to Manzanillo and Gibara for the purpose of taking a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry from those places to Galveston, Texas.

The transport Sedgwick is now on her way to Cienfuegos to take a squadron of the Fifteenth Infantry to New York City.

April Fool's Day in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Several correspondents of American newspapers who have recently arrived here were much stirred up by wonderful stories published to-day in the local papers regarding appointments, resignations, assassinations, and other strange happenings. As matter of fact, this is a sort of Cuban April Fool's Day. It is the Day of the Innocents, when lying is considered legitimate.

Barracks to be an Orphans' Home.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The barracks at Cienfuegos are to be converted into an orphans' home, and plans and estimates are to be submitted for fitting up workshops for the training of boys. A model cattle farm will be attached to the institution.

Baseball Players Sail for Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Abner Powell sailed by the Morgan Line steamer to-day for Cuba with a team of baseball players. They will spend a month in Havana and Matanzas. Among the players were Gondling, Kansas City; Childs, Philadelphia; Steinfeld, Cincinnati, and McAllister, St. Louis.

ENGLISH ACTRESS DIES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Miss Dorothy Dene, the actress, died here yesterday. She sat to the late Lord Leighton, the painter, as a model for some of his best pictures.

Miss Dene appeared here in one of the plays produced by the ill-fated Theatre of Arts and Letters, and took part in some other performances. She was one of a large family of girls, several of whom sought to earn their living on the stage.

DEATH FOR PUERTO RICANS.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 28.—The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, at Ponce, has sentenced five men to be garroted. In October, 1898, twenty men, heavily armed with guns and machetes, robbed a house at Yauco, Province of Ponce, and murdered a man named Prudencio Mendez. They also danced around the body with his daughters, who were under compulsion. Seven of the men were caught, but subsequently one of these escaped and one died in jail.

MORE FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 28.—Colombian advices say the endeavors to effect a compromise between the Government and the insurgents have failed, resulting in a renewal of hostilities on the Pacific side, and both parties are marking time. On the Atlantic side severe fighting has occurred.

The Government troops, it appears, broke the truce and attacked the insurgents, near Baranquilla, who retreated, after a stubborn battle. But the Government forces subsequently fell into a trap and suffered severe losses. Gen. Casabianca was wounded. Both sides are apparently powerless to hold the advantages gained, occasioning popular disgust and clamor for foreign intervention in behalf of commercial and concessioned industrial interests, which are threatened with ruin.

A PEER'S ASHES BURIED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The ashes of the Duke of Westminster, whose remains were cremated at Woking Cemetery Dec. 24, were to-day privately interred in the churchyard of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, in the presence of his relatives and the Marquis of Lorne, representing Queen Victoria.

Impressive memorial services in honor of the late Duke were held in Westminster Abbey to-day. Representatives of Emperor William and most of the English royalties were present. Mme. Albani sang a solo. A. J. Balfour, the Diplomatic Corps, and many other notables also attended.

There was a simiilar service in Chester Cathedral. The Queen's representative and all the municipal and county bodies were present. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, was among those who attended.

PREHISTORIC FOSSIL FOUND.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 28.—A fossil, evidently prehistoric, and a cross between an allgator and a lizard, was found lying on a sunken rock near the north beach at Caldera, a seaport of Chile, by Archie Mackenzie on Aug. 26 last. He reported the find to the authorities, and, by order of the Intendente, Señor Carlos Sayago, it was lifted out of the water in sections and brought ashore, where it was photographed. It is now being boxed preparatory to removing it to Valparaiso.

Evidently an uncommonly low tide at the time of the discovery had washed back the sand which perhaps had covered the fossil for many years and left it exposed to view. It is believed to weigh about six tons and measures in length approximately 28 feet 11 inches. The head is 9 feet long and the tail 14 feet 11 inches in length. Across the back it measures 9 feet 9 inches. The fossil is well petrified and has considerable stone or "loza" hanging to it.

FRENCH ROYALIST CASES.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The speeches for the defense in the conspiracy case began in the Senate High Court to-day. M. Déroulède's counsel announced that his client had written instructing him to be silent, as the trial was a "legal masquerade and an iniquitous stratagem." However, counsel continued, had M. Déroulède left him free to speak he would not have discussed the charges upon which M. Déroulède was acquitted May 31, nor insulted the High Court by supposing it wished to give the Government the condemnation which a jury had refused them.

M. Buffet defended himself, denying that he had been engaged in a conspiracy, and concluded with declaring that he was a Royalist and no more in sympathy with M. Déroulède than with the Republicans now in power.

M. Jules Guerin then applied to the court for an order providing that the prosecutor's dossier against him be submitted to his counsel. The court refused this application and adjourned.

Russia Will Issue New Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—An imperial decree just made public directs the issue of two new series of notes, bearing 3 per cent. interest and dated Jan. 2, 1900, in substitution for notes of the Imperial Bank amounting to 55,516,000 rubles, which are subject to redemption. While the Treasury and State Bank will receive the new notes for all payments, the public will not be bound to accept them.

Newfoundland Lobster Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 28.—The modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland French Shore lobster fishery will expire Dec. 31. Serious trouble will arise on the coast if this agreement is not renewed. The British Government is now anxious regarding the action the colonial authorities propose to take. It is likely that the colony will agree to compromise the question, in view of the British difficulties in South Africa.

To Change German Wine Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A bill greatly modifying the present German wine law has been prepared by the Government and will be introduced in the Reichstag soon after that body reassembles. Strong opposition will be made to the measure. It absolutely prohibits gallization, and the small German vintners claim that this prohibition during poor vintages would ruin them, as rendering all low-grade wines unsalable.

Plague Quarantine in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 28.—A passenger who arrived here from Noumea, New Caledonia, where the plague is raging, on board the steamer Australian, has been quarantined, and eight others have been placed under surveillance.

German Army Duel Results Fatally.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Lieut. Rau and Lieut. Stielow, both of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, fought a duel to-day near Allenstein, East Prussia. The latter officer was killed.

Queen Victoria at Osborne.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Queen Victoria arrived at Osborne, Isle of Wight, this afternoon The water was very rough while her Majesty was crossing the Solent.

Fire in the Krupp Works at Essen.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A fire broke out today in the Krupp Cast Steel Works at Essen, doing damage to the amount of $75,000. Many valuable models and designs were destroyed.

To Issue Edison Stock in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—President Samuel Insull of the Chicago Edison Company has issued an announcement to stockholders to the effect that the Directors have decided to put out the new stock authorized at the annual meeting last June. The entire authorized issue, amounting to $1,000,000, will be offered to stockholders at par. The proceeds of the sale of this stock have practically all been expended on improvements and extensions, to provide for which the issue was authorized.

HERR SCHWEIGHOFER'S ACTING

The German Comedian Seen in Morre's Play, "'S Nullerl," at the Irving Place House.

The fame of Schweighofer has spread and a full house was ready for his appearance in a new cast at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. Instead of flitting from one part to another, as in "Ein Blitzmädel," he has a consistent character to portray, that of the old, useless fellow on a Styrian farm, Annerl the "nullity," or nobody, in the well-known rustic drama by Carl Morré. This gives him an opportunity to put more modeling in his stagework and range from the farcical to the comic and the pathetic. From the moment that old Annerl is heard picking on his home-made zither till the reconciliation scene between father and daughter in the last act, Schweighofer never forgets the infirmities which age brings, remains always the Styrian peasant whose shoulders are bowed with labor and legs bent with rheumatism, but whose mind is keen and temper kindly notwithstanding the hard knocks of the world and the hopelessness of his lot.

The salient quality of Schweighofer's stage work is its realism, and in such a play as "'S Nullerl" all he has to command is needed in order to counteract the silliness and defiance of probabilities in its plot. For those who have not seen this rustic piece, enough to say the Paternal Curse is the mainspring of action, the fine, old, musty, crusty Paternal Curse that haunts the regions less frequented by ordinary men and is warranted to thrill the simple German citizen with a pleasant thrill. Schweighofer's movement, gait, elbow motions, way of eating, sitting down, making his bed of straw, reproduce the Bavarian hillman of the lowly sort to the life; his speech and action are so true that one often forgives the idiocy of the play. Yet it must strike the most indulgent as a pity that high talents like Schweighofer's are not put to work in a better cause. Fräulein Ada Merito, also, who has the Injured Innocent part to play, upon whom the Paternal Curse lies in wait for at every turn and whose virtue, patent to the most hostile eye, has a way of disappearing from time to time from the sight of her Cruel Parent—who loves her all along—Fräulein Merito deserves commiseration when the playwright forces her to heroics in which no one believes. When given a chance, as in the scene of cajolement of the Libertine Nobleman, who makes love to her sister, the fat wife of the innkeeper, she is sprightly and charming.

But plays of this sort are constructed to afford a star performer the opportunity to be almost constantly on the scene. Why, then, should they be so long? Why not mercifully slash the scenes where the star cannot appear and bring the play into reasonable limits? The pretty genre picture of the Spinnte, or spinning room, full of girls is worth while; but what a lot of running on and off the stage of wearisome side figures who add nothing to the plot! Two hours is the utmost limit to a play of this sort; in that time we can see all Schweighofer's excxellent imitation of an old, broken mountaineer, listen to the trembling fingers on the zither, enjoy the topical song, which he gives with perfect finish and a rare originality of voice and gesture and facial play, and become thoroughly penetrated with the sweetness and pliableness of the village charge Without reaching the highest plane possible to a character of this sort, Schweighofer scored a distinctly higher note than he did in any of the rôles assumed in "Ein Blitzmädel." It would be interesting to see him in a really good and impressive play which does not introduce scenes of absurdity that interfere with the real charm and finish of his performance.

YARMOUTH LEAVES FROHMAN.

He May Now Quit the Stage for the English Army.

Charles Frohman has engaged Brandon Hurst, who was last seen in leading parts during Roland Reed's recent tour. Mr. Hurst has been secured to take the place of the Earl of Yarmouth, who has been appearing in the part of Gibaulet in the farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," ever since it was first produced in New Haven the latter part of November

It was said yesterday that the Earl has suddenly determined to abandon the professional stage and return to England to enlist in the army, where he considers his services are more required. When the actor was asked to confirm this report last night he absolutely refused to discuss the subject, but stated that he would be prepared to give out a statement regarding his future plans in a few days.

SOUSA'S BAND FOR PARIS.

Will Represent the American Commission at the Exposition.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 has appointed Sousa's Band as the official band of the American Commission to play at the exposition. The formal appointment was signed in Chicago last Tuesday and received at Mr. Sousa's general offices yesterday.

Mr. Sousa had made all arrangements for a European tour in the Summer of 1898, but the Spanish-American war caused him to cancel all his Continental engagements and postpone the tour until 1900. In conjunction with the engagement at the Paris Exposition, he intends to take his band on a European tour, including the principal cities in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and England. The regular Winter tour in this country will begin Jan. 31, extending as far West as Omaha, and closing in this city on April 1, and immediately after that date the organization will sail for Paris and will play at the opening of the exposition on April 14.

This engagexment will cover from eight to twelve weeks, during which time the band will play on all the great fête days, including "American Day," July 4, and the French national holiday, July 14. The band will furnish the musical part of the programme at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument, on July 4. This is the monument presented to Paris by the school children of the United States, and in their honor Mr. Sousa will write a new march to be played for the first time on that occasion.

Col. George Frederic Hinton, Assistant General Manager of the band, and Henry Wolfsohn will sail for Europe at the end of January to arrange the details of the European tour.

CHARLES FROHMAN SUED.

Milwaukee People Claim Copyright of the Name "The Only Way."

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Henry Miller, now playing "The Only Way" at the Davidson Theatre; Charles Frohman, and the others who are presenting the play here, were made defendants to-day in a twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit instituted by Col. Tate Baker, a Milwaukee newspaper man and playwright, and May Weinhold, on the ground that the Miller production is an infringement on the plaintiff's copyright of the name "The Only Way." Manager John Federis was served as the representative of Mr. Frohman. Mr. Frohman wires from New York that in his opinion the claim is untenable, and has placed his defense in the hands of attorneys.

DECISION AGAINST MRS. BEERE.

Actress Loses Her Action Against Her Manager's Former Bondsmen.

A decision in favor of C. B. Jefferson and Klaw & Erlanger was handed down in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, reversing the judgment of the City Court in the case of Mrs. Bernard Beere.

The action grew out of Mrs. Beere's appearance here in 1892, when Marcus Mayer was her manager, and Mr. Jefferson and Klaw & Erlanger his bondsmen. Mrs. Beere was suing to recover royalties paid Charles Wyndham for "The Prince of Society," a play which she did not produce in this country, and which the defendants claimed she would not consent to play, although she had a contract to produce it. The amount involved was about $1,500.

Changes in Opera Prospects.

It was announced yesterday that Mme. Calvé's illness had been completely vanquished, and that she would positively make her appearance to-night in the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust," but a change in the cast will be necessary through the continued indisposition of M. Saleza, who will be unable to sing the title rôle. M. Salignac will be substituted. The Maurice Grau forces were increased yesterday by the arrival on the North German Lloyd liner H. H. Meier of Herr Hans Brener, the German baritone, who is under engagement to sing in the Wagnerian operas. He will probably make his first appearance in the performance of "Siegfried," in the rôle of Mime.

Benefits Are Well Attended.

The result of the benefit performance given in aid of the New York Exchange for Women's Work at Wallack's Theatre yesterday afternoon was most satisfactory. The receipts for the performance were in the neighborhood of $1,500. A large audience was also present at the Christmas recital given for the benefit of the International Tribune Sunshine Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternpon. The entertainment consisted of Oriental representations and illustrations of life in Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

A Compliment for Gen. Wallace.

In honor of Gen. Lew Wallace, who is President of the society known as Phi Gamma Delta, in this city, its members have decided to witness a performance of his play "Ben-Hur," at the Broadway Theatre, in a body, on Friday evening, March 16. The entire orchestra of the theatre has been reserved for that night, a programme specially designed to commemorate the event will be distributed, and the theatre will be decorated with the colors of the society.

Mr. Pruette's New Engagement.

William Pruette, the baritone who has heretofore been identified with the American operatic stage, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company. Mr. Pruette will be heard in one of the prominent operas later in the season. He is at present singing with the St. Louis contingent of the organization.

Miss Kathrine Grey Ill.

A change in the cast of Richard Mansfield's performance last night at the Garden Theatre of "The First Violin" was made necessary through the sudden illness of Miss Kathrine Grey, who was unable to leave her apartments at the San Remo owing to a severe attack of chills and fever, which seized her after she had left the theatre in the afternoon following a rehearsal of "Arms and the Man." Miss Grey's rôle of Miss May Wadderburn was played by her understudy, Miss Ethel Knight Mollison, who went through the part in a creditable manner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was neither gay nor dull. There were a number of small affairs, two large dinners, a dance, and the Parsons cotillion for young people. In the morning there was quite a large audience assembled at the musicale, the one hundredth in the series given by Mr. Albert Morris Bagby at the Astoria. Already people are beginning to leave for the country for the New Year's house parties, and a number will go this afternoon to Tuxedo, to remain until Tuesday. All the rooms at the club there have been taken, and the three days' holiday promises to be unusually gay. To-morrow evening at Lakewood will take place the second dinner dance at the Country Club, and on Monday the annual ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are still entertaining a large house party, remaining over New Year's.

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Speaking of Lakewood, a performance will be given there by the Columbia University boys of the sophomore class at the Lakewood Hotel. The play will be "The Gay Mr. Vane," which was performed recently by them in this city. There are a number of patronesses, some of whom have promised to go down to Lakewood and attend the performance. Among those whose names are on this list are Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Mrs. F. de Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. William R. Grace.

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Last evening ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner at their home, 681 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss Mary Gardiner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner of this city and granddaughter of Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane of Albany. Miss Gardiner is one of the season's débutantes. She made her début at a reception given in her honor by Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane several weeks ago in Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston of 32 West Thirty-sixth Street also gave last evening a dinner for Miss Ethel Post, Mrs. Beadleston's sister and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post of Flushing. Miss Post is one of the débutantes of the Winter. Mrs. George R. Sheldon of 24 East Thirty-eighth Street gives a dinner party for young people to-night, and Mrs. Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North gives a card party for juniors this evening.

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The young people who are being so generally entertained these holiday times met yesterday afternoon at a pretty cotillion given at the residence of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, 505 Fifth Avenue. The cotillion was for Miss Sylvia Parsons, her granddaughter. The favors were silver trinkets and other articles.

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In the evening there was another young people's cotillion given by Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre at her residence, 10 West Thirty-second Street, for her young son, J. Harry Alexandre, Jr. The decorations were of holly and other Christmas greens. The cotillion, which consisted of four-figure favors, was led by Mr. J. Harry Alexandre, Jr. The favors consisted of books filled with bonbons, tennis racquets and balls, the latter filled with candies; pictures and picture frames, and small gold disks on ribbons. These disks bore French mottoes. The supper was served by Maresi, and the affair ended at midnight. Among the young guests, of whom very few are yet out, were the Misses Lilian Stokes Holmes, Constance Guthrie, Adaline Havemeyer, Elsie Waterbury, Cynthia Roche, Elsie Howland, Ella Guthrie, Lilian Barker, Kathleen Neilson, Louise N. Peters, Effie Waddington, Gwendolin Burden, Madeline Johnson, the Misses de Neufville, the Misses Harriman, and the Misses Lane, Georgette Collier, Sybil Douglas, Jessie Sloane, Sarah H. Clark, Marion Clarke, L. Mc. Jones, Marguerite Loew, and Julia L. Edgar; and the young boys and men were W. Halsted Vanderpoel, Edward H. Carle, Charles A. Fowler, Albert J. Akin, H. L. Hitchcock, Seney Plummer, Leighton Fanshawe, H. L. Burnett, Oscar Stevens, L. S. Morris, James T. Soutter, Jr., Douglass Dodge, Thomas Blagden, Earl Dodge, H. R. Sedgewick, Buell Hollister, R. H. Williams, Theodore P. Dixon, Anson W. Hard, Alfred Wagstaff, Lloyd M. Hitchcock, Anton Schefer, John H. Auerbach, Alexander Bayard Clark, George F. Vietor, Artemas Holmes, J. E. Schermerhorn, David Wagstaff, Jr., Louis S. Morrison, and F. H. Markoe.

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The wedding of Miss Minnie Drexel Fell and Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt will take place in Philadelphia on Jan. 22. Mr. Cassatt will give his farewell dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 20. Murray Forbes of Boston will be best man, and the ushers will be Sidney Lawton and R. T. W. Moss of this city, Robert D. Wrenn of Chicago, Thomas Ridgway, George L. Harrison, Jr., Charles Randolph Wood, Samuel K. Reeves, George McFadden, Francis W. Rawle, and Livingstone Biddle of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Hutchinson, Ellen Drexel Paul, Rhoda Howe, Elsie F. Cassatt, and Katherine Cassatt of Philadelphia, and Miss Grey of this city.

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The guest of honor at the cotillion to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at Sherry's, on the evening of Jan. 8, will be Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., of that city, and who is the leading débutante of the year in the Quaker City. Miss Paul will dance with Mr. William Hude Neilson, who is to lead the cotillion from one end of the room, and Mrs. Drexel, the hostess, will dance with the other leader.

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Mrs. Robert Hoe gave a reception and musicale yesterday afternoon at her residence, 11 West Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Morgan played on the violin, Miss McDougall sang, and Miss Katherine Linn rendered selections on the piano. Mrs. Hoe received in a handsome costume of black velvet.

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A set of young people who make up what are known as the Cinderella Cotillions had their Christmas dance at Dodworth's last evening. Among the patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Charles Welsh, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Horace Ely, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. James Sherwood, and Mrs. Charles Van Brunt.

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There is one dance this evening, that of Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor's class at Delmonico's. Mrs. O'Conor and Miss O'Conor have sent out cards for Wednesdays in January. Miss O'Conor will come out at a tea given by her mother on Jan. 6.

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On the Werra, which sails to-morrow for Genoa, are booked the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle-Smith and Mrs. J. Tuttle-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Torrance, and Miss Jane Whittaker of this city; Mrs. C. L. Cadwalader, Mrs. Samuel Clements of Philadelphia; Mrs. Agnes Minot and Miss Frances Minot and Mr. Winthrop H. Chenery of Boston.

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It is announced that the wedding of Mr. Herbert Barnum Seeley and Miss Lucy Mitchell will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, 33 West Seventy-first Street, at noon on New Year's Day. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Seeley is a grandson of the late P. T. Barnum and a son of Mr. Nathan Seeley.

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Mrs. Frederic E. Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street gave last night at Sherry's a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Grace Ballard, who has just made her début, and whose birthday is to-day. The cotillion, which followed the supper at 12 o'clock, was led by Miss Ballard and Mr. Dodworth. The débutante's gown was of white chiffon and lace. The favors were tambourines, mandolins, flowers, flags, reins, and other articles. These were handed from the Christmas tree, which was illuminated with electric lights, by Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Sylvester, and Mrs. de Cordova. Among the guests were the Misses Muriel and Ethel Miller, Marion de W Tracy, Edna Loew, Grace Powers, Ray Russell, May Rogers, Grace Quimby, Constance Guthrie, Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Watson and Miss Welsh, and the Messrs. Tappin, Harold Talbot, Walter Poers, Robert and J. R. Coffin, Augustus Frazer, Herbert Lawrence, and Gardner Brown.

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For the celebration of the one hundredth musical morning given by Mr. A. M. Bagby, there assembled yesterday morning in the Astoria ballroom a large number of representative New York women, and more men than are usually present on these occasions. Mr. Bagby had invited for his centenary celebration a number of old friends and early patrons. The ballroom was appropriately decorated with Christmas greens and holly, and Mme. Emma Eames was the star of the occasion. It is difficult to realize that these musicales, which are such a feature of the recurring Winter season are now in their sixth year, having been first started in December, 1893. Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra played Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, "Les Préludes" by Liszt, and the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin." Mme. Emma Eames received a most enthusiastic welcome. She sang "Where Blooms the Rose," by Clayton Johns; "Spring," by Henschel; "Le Secret," by Deprêt, and "Hai Luli!" by Coquard, and as an encore, Tosti's "Good-Bye, Summer." Signor Campanari gave "Come Raggio di Sol," by Caldari; "Illusions," by Denza; "Never," Lassali Tours, by Quaranta, and "Inno Sacro," by Buzzi Peccia, and the "Figaro Song," by Rossini, and as an encore the Toreador Song from "Carmen." Among those present were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Widener, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Towne, Mrs. Hattie E. Bucki, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Hamersley, and Miss Ward McAllister. The next musical morning will take place Jan. 8.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Fink—Seidenberg.

Miss Teresa E. Bryce Seidenberg, daughter of the late Joseph Seidenberg of this city and granddaughter of Mr. John Dooley of St. John, N. B., and Mr. James Austin Fink were married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. There was a nuptial mass, and the celebrant was the Rev. F. X. Fink of the Society of Jesus, President of Gonzaga College, Washington, and brother of the bridegroom. The altar and sanctuary of the church were illuminated and beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The bride wore a gown of gray cloth, trimmed with white panne velvet and embroidered in silver, and a white hat with white ostrich plumes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and wore a diamond brooch, a present from her mother. The maid of honor was Miss Teresa Gunn Schwab, who wore pink silk poplin and lace, with a Directoire bonnet of pink panne velvet. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Mr. John Lowe of Baltimore and the ushers were Mr. John Francis Vernon, Mr. Alexis Anketell Durrie, Mr. George Henry Durrie, and Mr. Joseph Culver Wolfe. After the ceremony there was a breakfast and reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 59 East Seventy-second Street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Miss Schuchardt, Miss Nita Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Marcey Leon, Mr. and Mrs. McL. Nichols, and Mr. and Mrs. Giles Whiting.

Swan—Gould.

Miss Eleanor Frances Gould and Mr. Walter Dana Swan of Cambridge, Mass., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer of Christ Church, Tarrytown, and the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Nyack. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives only, but there was a general reception. The bride was in white satin, trimmed with point lace and chiffon. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith L. Gould, Miss Ethel A. Gould, and Miss Muriel Gould, sisters of the bride, and Miss Swan, sister of the bridegroom. John A. Gade was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Philip Mason of Boston, William A. Comfort of Philadelphia, Carl F. Gould, and Henry Whitfield. Mr. and Mrs. Swan, after a Southern trip, will reside in Cambridge.

Gatti—Cosenza.

Miss Carmela Cosenza, daughter of the Chevalier Joseph Cosenza, an artist of 574 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday morning in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church to Joseph Gatti, a manufacturer. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann. Ralph Cosenza and Miss Cosenza, respectively brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Manhattan. Among those present were Prof. S. P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York; Prof. Rogers of Vassar, and the Chevalier Del Papa.

White—Faulkner.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., Dec. 28.—Boydville, the ancestral home of the Faulkners, was this evening the scene of a brilliant wedding, when Miss Jane Winn Faulkner, eldest daughter of ex-United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner, became the bride of Dr. William White of Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony was performed in the south parlor, under a canopy of smilax and pink and white roses, by the Rev. F. M. Woods, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.

Miss Sallie Winn Faulkner, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and John S. Burnes of Nashville, Tenn., best man. Miss Amelia Pearson of Harrodsburg, Ky.; Miss Maude Talmage and Miss Mary Wells of Washington, Miss Kathrine Reed and Miss Mary Paxton of New York, Miss Elsie Love of Winchester, Va.; Miss May B. Faulkner, Miss Mary Belle Stewart, and Miss Elizabeth M. Colston of this city were the bridesmaids, and Messrs. W. T. Bryan, J. W. Gaines, J. D. B. De Bow, Guilford Dudley, Charles B. Currey, Johnson Fransford, Charles B. Cullom, Walter Cain, J. W. Cantrell, and Park Marshall, all of Nashville, Tenn., were the groomsmen. Robert L. Snodgrass of this city and Charles J Faulkner, Jr., of Chicago, were ushers.

The bride wore a duchesse satin skirt, draped with point lace veiling; waist of chiffon, with a fichu of duchesse and point lace, and tulle veil, caught with point lace butterflies. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. White will reside in Nashville.

Oxer—Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 28.—A hundred guests were present at the marriage of Miss Sarah Emma Russell and William Oxer, which was performed by the Rev. W. L. Pray at the home of the bride's uncle, William M. Ritch, Byram Shore, Cherry Hill, last evening at 8 o'clock. It was a pink and white affair, carnations of the latter color being the principal floral decorations. The bride wore a white satin costume, and a veil which her great-grandmother used on a similar occasion. It was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried white orchids. Miss Lillian Cook of Asbury Park was bridesmaid, and the bride's sister, Miss Bessie Russell, was maid of honor. Walter Turnbull of Port Chester was groomsman, and Stephen Radford of Greenwich, usher. The ceremony took place under a bower of evergreens. After a wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Oxer started on a two months' trip to Florida.

Weston—Dodd.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—A fashionable wedding, which was attended by 500 society people from the Oranges, Newark, and New York, took place this evening in Bethel Presbyterian Church, East Orange, when Miss Mary Irene Dodd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Condit Dodd of East Orange, was married to Walter Coleman Weston of Newark, a son of Edward Weston, the well-known inventor of that city. The pastor, the Rev. David O. Irving, officiated. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 94 Dodd Street, East Orange.

MONTANA MINING DECISION.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 28.—The first of the big cases between F. A. Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company on one side, and the Boston and Montana and other companies of the Amalgamated Copper Company on the other, was to-day decided in favor of Heinze and the Montana Company by Judge Clancy of the District Court.

The ground and ore bodies involved are valued at $1,000,000, and the ore already taken by Heinze is valued at as much more. The decision gives him the right to follow the ore bodies through the entire northern half of the Pennsylvania claim, which adjoins the Johnstown, owned by him.

Several other suits are pending in the court, in which the Boston and Montana Company is plaintiff, and sues for about $600,000 as damages for ore taken out of the ground by Heinze.

FORMAL CALL TO DR. PURVES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28.—A committee of fif

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.

DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spence.

ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2885 BROAD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, \ Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3191 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3795	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5389	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4080	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2869	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8009
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8018
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12894
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2894	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1529	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20083
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20084
1590	1846	3044	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1608	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1867	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3503	4527	5267	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3580	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3701	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3305	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5512	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Certificates for Stock of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Voting Trust under which the Central Trust Company of New York have issued Certificates of deposit on behalf of the Voting Trustees for stock of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY terminates on January 1st, 1900.

After that date, on surrender of the certificates of deposit, endorsed in blank, regular Certificates of Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be issued therefor.

Revenue stamps will be required when stock is desired in a different name from those in which the certificates of deposit stand.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

Financial Summary for 1899

THE EVENING POST will publish on Saturday, December 30, a special summary of the financial movements of 1899.

The tables in this edition will be the most complete and comprehensive ever compiled. They will comprise, beside the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes of the year, in all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the similar statistics of important securities government and corporation, dealt in on the foreign Stock Exchanges.

It will also contain the year's record in the commercial markets, with the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes, in iron, cotton, wheat, corn, and other commodities; the date of the high and low prices in such markets, and, for comparison, the "record prices" of the present generation. The high and low prices of the last twenty-five years in American and European Government bonds, and in the principal home and foreign railway securities, with the accompanying dates, will be appended. Similar tables will be included for the money market; the sterling exchange market; the reserves, deposits, and loans of the New York City banks and of the principal European banks; the holdings of the United States Treasury; the export and import trade in merchandise, gold, and silver of the United States and of Great Britain. These tables will specifically cover the year 1899, and generally the past twenty-five years. They will be compactly and conveniently arranged so as to make a table of reference complete both as to the extraordinary financial year now closing and the checkered financial generation of which it is a part.

These tables, never hitherto brought together, will be invaluable to any well-equipped banking or economic library.

The edition containing these special features will be published in New York promptly at the close of the financial markets on the last business day of the year, and will be mailed to out-of-town subscribers at that time.

The Evening Post
Cor. B'way & Fulton St., N. Y.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co.
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company,** a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } **Committee.**

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY,
55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.
Capital, $500,000.
Surplus, 500,000.

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and on certificates of deposit.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Acts as Trustee under Corporate Mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations.

Special attention and facilities offered to all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH ..President
GEORGE W. YOUNG, ROBERT S. ROSS, } ..Vice-Presidents
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN..Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Walter E. Ammon,	Luther Kountze,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney,	James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach,	Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont,	Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair,	James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne,	N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff,	Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carcallen,	Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller,	Eben B. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh	Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde,	Augustus H. Vanderpoel
Robert M. Jarvis,	John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel,	George W. Young,
Augustus Zabriskie.	

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
Distilling Company of America

At the request of holders of shares of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Distilling Company of America to a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Company, to recommend such action as may seem advisable, and generally to protect the interests of the depositors.

An appropriate agreement has been lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City; and stockholders desiring to be represented by the Committee are invited to deposit their certificates of stock, on or before January 6th, 1900, with said Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor. The Committee will, as soon as possible, submit to the depositors an agreement embodying a further plan of action, and to afford opportunity to the depositors either to participate therein or to withdraw the shares deposited without expense.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO, **Committee.**

GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interim Certificates
FOR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Water Company OF UTICA.

The above-described interim certificates may be exchanged for bonds on and after January 3d, 1900, upon presentation at our office, No. 30 Broad Street.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

LIQUID AIR.
THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.

It will take the place of ice. It will be used as a motive power, as an anaesthetic, and for many other purposes.

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR COMPANY
is now offering stock at
$2.50 A SHARE.
(Par value $10; full paid and non-assessable.)
Subscription by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 World Building, New York.
Send for circular.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of December, 1899, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 16th day of January, 1900.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank,
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.

FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 28	664,800
To date this year	171,819,782
Corresponding date last year	114,650,892

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 28	$2,255,020
To date this year	$833,017,130
Corresponding date last year	$916,235,710

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@5½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Ice	2½	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Malting	⅝	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Malt. pf	2	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. S. Hoop pf	1	Kanawha & Mich	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	Laclede Gas	4
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Tob. pf	2	Met. Street Railway	4⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M. W. S. El. C	2
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	3⅛	Minn. & St. L	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	3½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. Cons. Tract	1½	Nat. Steel pf	6½
Chi. & East. Ill	2½	N. Y. N. H. & H	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Chi. G. W. deb	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf	2½	Pacific Coast	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L	4⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	2⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf	2⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Pullman Palace Car	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Reading	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	1	St. Paul & Om.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del., L. & W	2	Twin City R. T	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	U. S. Rubber	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝
General Electric	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2
Great North. pf	1½	Wis. Central pf	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Lead pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Chi. M. & St. P	⅞	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	¾	Third Avenue	2⅛
Glucose Sugar	1	West. Union Tel	½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Green Bay. Deb. A	1
At., T. & S. F. gen	1	Iowa Cent. 1st	2
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	5
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Manhattan 4s	2¾
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Missouri Pacific con	2¾
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mobile & Ohio gen	1
Cent. of N. J. gen	1	Norf. & West. con	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	3½
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	3	So. Pac., Cal., 5s, sta.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	2⅞	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Wabash, Deb. A	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Col. South. 1st	1¼
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	4

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock market quotations yesterday were buoyant up to the last hour of business; then they receded sharply. Covering for the short account was the conspicuous feature in early transactions. Many interesting and cheering reports were current, not all of which were confirmable, but there was a receptiveness for every manner of optimism, and market values advanced easily.

Purchases by investors, and notable purchases in small amounts of stocks to be paid for and taken wholly out of the Street, figured conspicuously. Quite apart from what professional views may be, there is small doubt of the confidence of the general public in the strength of the current business situation.

***

Money market conditions—and this involves every feature pertaining to gold exportation—change not at all toward any discouraging status. Gold shipments may reach larger figures than have yet been forecast, but even that development would not change the fact—well understood now in every quarter—that the United States has the yellow metal in such volume that it can meet every draft without embarrassment. Ours is the only nation of the world that can spare gold with readiness—in sparing it show financial strength.

It may be, of course, that gold shipments can be used against the security market here as a bear influence, but the ultimate bearing must be on the helpful side.

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To-morrow, the last business day of the year, will be preliminary to opinions and plans and movements that have to do with Congressional action. With the opening of the new year Wall Street will probably plunge enthusiastically into forecasts of the Senate's adoption of a currency bill which will benefit every investment and business interest—and there will incidentally be attending prospects for shipping subsidies and other business helps.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit had another sensational day of it yesterday. The trading in it was so enormous that over 100,000 shares changed hands, while the range of prices marked a difference of over 6 full points, with the low figure at 68⅜ and the high at 74¾. The close was at 71¾, a net gain for the day, however, of 3¼ points.

This late decline was probably due to the distinctly disappointing feeling following the negative action of the Grand Jury in respect to the investigation before it. Conservative and non-sensational interests on the Street had hoped that some action would be taken which might more or less effectually stop rumor-mongering.

As on recent days there were many stories concerning the property, but like the many other reports which from time to time have been circulated nothing substantial upon which to found these stories could be obtained.

It was said, apropos of the coming annual meeting of the company, not only that the talked-of new interests in control of the company would then appear beyond doubt, but that the strength of these interests would be disclosed by the placing on the Board of Directors of a personal representative of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. This, however, is only an old story revived—though that does not necessarily signify that there may not be something in it. The certainty is, however, that nothing official on the subject can be learned.

Another story had it that Mr. James R. Keene had been enlisted on the bull side of the stock. The Street gave scant attention to such a fanciful story.

It does appear that there still is a large short interest in the stock, and that every effort on the part of these shorts to cover is being vigorously resisted. Standard Oil buying of the stock continues.

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

The strength of Colorado Fuel and Iron yesterday was due directly to the excellent showing made by the company in November, its net earnings in that month increasing $114,168. The complete figures were $220,200, as compared with $115,031 in 1898. For the five months ending Nov. 30 the earnings were $803,380, an increase of $447,350, the increase alone being greater than the entire earnings of the same five months in 1898, the total of which was $356,025.

Inasmuch as the fixed charges of the company, including bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividend, are $401,000 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1900, this means that in the first five months of its fiscal year the company has not only earned all these charges but has a surplus left of over $200,000.

CONTINUING ITS ADVANCE.

Metropolitan Street Railway, which on Wednesday gained over 9 points, continued its wonderful advance yesterday, at one time being nearly 10 points higher than Wednesday's best figure, allowing for the fact that the stock yesterday was selling ex-dividend of 1¾ per cent. Profit-taking toward the end of the day forced the price down several points lower, to 173½, though this of itself was a net gain for the day of 4⅝ points with the dividend off.

Factors contributing to this rise were good commission house buying, the return as purchasers of what may be termed the inside element, and the apparently small supply of floating stock when the shorts undertook to cover.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

St. Paul, which has a habit of disappointing the Street at most unexpected moments, yesterday put out its statement of earnings for the month of November, showing a decrease in net earnings for the month of over $70,000. At once—as, indeed, has always been the case when a disappointing St. Paul statement has been published—the Street jumped to the conclusion that the business of the road was falling off, and a mild rush to sell was made, with the result that it looked for a time as if the entire market might be depressed.

Later, a better feeling manifested itself, when it appeared that the decrease was due not to any less business, but rather to extra "operating expenses," in which are included moneys for betterments, &c. In fact, the gross earnings for the month increased $522,230, with a total of $4,022,680; but to offset this there was an increase of more than $503,000 in "operating expenses," thus explaining the decline in net earnings.

As a result of the statement the common stock at the close marked a loss of seven-eighths of a point from the previous day, though before the statement it had shown a gain.

TWO LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

At one time yesterday Manhattan had appreciated fully 3 points beyond the high figure of the day previous, but in the afternoon a decline set in, and the quotation fell off several points, closing at 96, a net gain for the day of 1 point. It is said that leading houses which recently have been bearish on the stock have turned bullish.

Third Avenue, which lately has advanced with the other local traction stocks, did not share in yesterday's rise, but instead declined 2¼ points on sales of less than 1,500 shares. There was no news concerning the property, and the cause for the depression does not appear.

SUGAR'S DECLINE.

For the first time in several days American Sugar yesterday scored a decline for the day, the loss being 2½ points on sales of about 71,000 shares. Throughout the day the stock was erratic, at one time showing evidences of strength, at another of weakness. Toward the close of the trading, however, the element bearing the stock seemed to have gotten control and forced the price down to 127½, though a rally of a half point came later, at which quotation the market closed.

It is said there is still a large short interest in the stock at 120, composed chiefly of consolidated houses, and that that interest is working for a further decline.

There is more or less speculation as to probable developments at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company to be held Jan. 10. It is believed that at that meeting a definite plan of action in respect to the sugar war, whether looking to its continuance or cessation, will be formulated.

TALK OF EXTRA PRIVILEGES.

The advance of 1 point in the common stock of Pressed Steel Car was on reports that the common stockholders are shortly to receive a full year's dividend, half for the past half year and half for the first six months of the present year. The preferred stock rose 2 points on the belief that the preferred shareholders would in some way or other share in the rumored extra privileges to be distributed.

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

Louisville and Nashville yesterday declined a half point in the face of a revival of the story that an increased dividend was not improbable. The report was not officially confirmed. Earnings of the company, it is pointed out, continue steadily to improve.

LARGE LOANS ON TOBACCO.

The knowledge that a number of large time loans of money have within the past few days been made on American Tobacco stocks, indicating that the purchasing interests are in to stay, gave additional strength to the stocks yesterday, the common gaining 2¾ points and the preferred 2.

NEW CO-TRUSTEE NAMED.

At a meeting of the holders of the third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company yesterday afternoon John S. Kennedy was appointed a co-trustee in the place of the late John N. Hutchinson.

SURPLUS FOR DIVIDENDS.

The statement of earnings of the Wheeling and Lake Erie from July 1 to Nov. 30, shows that after payment of $272,330 for taxes, interest, and dividend on the first preferred stock, there is left a surplus of $104,970 applicable to the second preferred.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £511,000, circulation decreased £465,000, bullion increased £46,750, other securities increased £426,000, other deposits increased £830,000, public deposits increased £1,102,000, notes reserve increased £533,000, Government securities increased £1,000,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 36.57 per cent. Last week it was 36.98 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 6 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report of the Secretary of State of South Carolina showing that there were twenty-six cotton mills chartered and commissioned in that State during the present year.

Election of H. P. Wertheim and W. A. C. Bostwick to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of 90 per cent. Colorado Fuel and Iron's net earnings for November.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock at 370.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Approval of the stockholders of the Florida Central and Peninsular for a consolidation with the Seaboard Air Line.

American Sugar Refining Company to elect three Directors at the annual meeting on Jan. 10.

Officials of the larger anthracite coal companies quoted as saying that that industry is at present in better condition than at any time since 1892.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@5½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $193,049,188; balances, $9,185,321; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,930,507.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6¾@7 per cent. for short and 6¾@6¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81⅞; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.86¼@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94 11-16; guilders at 39⅞ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—American securities opened good, with prices for the most part above parity. Afterward they were below the best, with a disposition to wait and see what Wall Street would do. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money and the account, 98⅝; Canadian, 98¾; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 112½; Union Pacific preferred, 75½; St. Paul, 120⅞; New York Central, 133½; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 20; Louisville, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 7⅝.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 6¾@7 per cent., and for three months' bills, 6⅝@6¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 64½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £356,000, including £293,000 in American eagles. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 27.50; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.22½.

Bar silver closed firm at 27⅛d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Prices were firm throughout on the Bourse to-day, especially in the case of international securities. Yesterday's influx of American gold into the Bank of England and the improvement in the New York stock market caused many repurchases. Spanish 4s recovered sharply. Portuguese securities occasioned great attention, owing to the reports of the occupation of Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, by Great Britain. Kafirs were weak, in consequence of continued forced sales in London. On the Street, after the close of regular business on the Bourse, there was a slight recovery in Kafirs, which was followed, however, by a fresh decline. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 32c for checks. Spanish 4s, 65.85.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 59,320,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 8,800,000f, gold in hand decreased 5,425,000f, bills discounted increased 150,600,000f, and silver in hand decreased 5,900,000f.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, being encouraged by foreign advices and cheaper money. Exchange on London, 20 marks 58½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—On the Boerse to-day prices were strong. International securities improved. Americans were higher, particularly Northern Pacifics.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Spanish fours closed at 75.95.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The stock market developed little of an interesting character to-day. In the coppers, Utah, by virtue of a sharp advance from 27 to 30, was the feature. To-day's high price was 7 points above the low figure within a week. Arcadian was up to 23¼. Montana to 280½. Old Dominion to 19½. Calumet and Hecla sold at 715 and 720. Osceola at from 68 to 69. Winona lost 1, to 4. Butte sold at 44. Tamarack was up 5, to 170, and Parrot dropped from 37 to 36, but rallied to 38½.

In the general list New England Gas and Coke touched 21¼. Dominion Coal was quoted at 43. Cochituate at 124½. Bell Telephone gained 2, to 344. United States Oil sold in a small way at 23¼ and 23½. New Haven advanced to 212. Zinc broke to 14½, but rallied later. The list as a whole closed quiet but moderately firm.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money ruled from 6@7 per cent. There were few collateral loans, and business was largely in the shape of renewals. The best names on collateral passed at 6 per cent. for four to six months. Brokers say that business in commercial paper is practically at a standstill. Quotations for best names range from 6@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½		Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Old Domin.	19	20
Arcadian	23	24½	Osceola	68	69
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	38	38½
Ash Bed		1	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	22½	25	Quincy	137½	140
Baltic	16½	17½	Rhode Isla'd		5¼
Bost. & C.	25	30	Santa Fe	4¾	5
Bost. & Mon.	258	260	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	42	45	Shoe	30	
Cal. & Hec.	718	725	Tamarack	170	
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons.	29	29½
Franklin	13	13½	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	10½	12
Isle Royale	23	25	Winona	5	5½
Mohawk	14½	15½	Wolverine	37	38

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	250	Bost. Gas 5s.	77½	80
Bost. & Low.	241		Cent. Mass.	9	
Bost. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	115	120
Bost. & Prov.		300	West End	92	92¾
Bost. Elev.	97½	98			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	344	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	130		N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	42½		U. S. Oil	22¾	23
D. Coal pf	114		West. Elec.		39¾
Erie Tel.	101½	102	West. El. pf.		63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—There was some improvement in local traction stocks to-day. Union Traction preferred opened at 76 and advanced to 77¾, closing at 77. The common closed at 30, a point advance over the start. Metropolitan Elevated preferred dropped a point from the opening at 77½, but closed at 79. The certificates sold at 26@26½ and the bonds at 93¾. Linseed preferred ranged from 53 to 54, opening at 53¼ and closing at 53⅜. Biscuit common advanced from 35¾ to 36¼, closing, however, at 35½. The preferred went from 89¾ to 90¼, opening and closing at 90. Match closed at 121, a point below the opening.

		High.	Low.	Close.
601	American Linseed, pf	13	12½	12¾
1,502	American Linseed pf	54	53	53¾
250	American Strawboard	29	29	29
222	American Tin Plate	28	27	27
200	Chicago Union Trac	30	29	30
242	Chic. Union Trac. pf	77½	76	77
221	Diamond Match	122	121	121
50	Metropolitan Elevated	79	79	79
490	Met. Elevated pf	79	76½	79
40	Milwaukee Brewing pf	15	15	15
2,812	National Biscuit	36¼	35¼	35½
386	National Biscuit pf	90¼	89¾	90
60	National Carbon pf	81	80	81
1	National Steel pf	90	90	90
4	South Side Elevated	100	100	100
512	West Chicago	111	110½	110½

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$28,000	Met. Elevated gold 4s	95¼	95	95½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Stock market conditions continued to improve to-day. Prices moved upward steadily until the afternoon, when, in sympathy with New York's reaction and some realizing, there was a slight recession. In a few cases the earlier gains were wiped out, but in other instances net gains were reflected at the close. United Gas, which closed at the Wednesday price to 156, and then receded a point. Philadelphia Electric moved up to 6, and held there. Electric Storage Battery moved up from 75 to 83, the preferred from 80 to 86½. Cambria Steel advanced ⅝, to 20¾; Tidewater Steel from 12⅝ to 13. Union Traction was active between 37¾ and 37⅝. All other changes were small fractions.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅛	20¼	Union Trac.	37½	37⅝
Choctaw	34	35	U. Gas Imp.	154	155
El. Co. of A.	12¾	13	Welsbach Lt.	40	40½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	24¾	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	11	11½	Penn.	5	5⅛
Phila. Trac.	94⅞	95¼			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,093,720
Net silver	288,392,108
United States notes in the Treasury	9,010,161
Treasury notes of 1890	16,662,013
Total receipts this day	952,279
Total receipts this month	1,983,695
Total receipts this year	43,390,372
Total expenditures this day	281,424,762
Total expenditures this month	2,030,000
Total expenditures this year	36,650,000
Deposits in National banks	261,271,000
Silver bullion	84,963,572
National bank notes received for redemption	103,884
Government receipts:	294,760
From customs	
Internal revenue	1,242,212
Miscellaneous	717,861
	25,592

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions directly the opposite of those recorded last week prevailed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and to the previous day's improvement were added a number of substantial advances. Selling pressure has almost entirely disappeared, and though the demand for stocks has not yet become as large as it was before the serious declines of last week, it is nevertheless sufficiently large to bring about important advances and to give a much better tone to the market. No stock was active to a larger extent than a few hundred shares, and, though the market was fairly broad, the total transactions for the day were small. Among the stocks which showed considerable improvement over Wednesday's figures were several of the electrical stocks, two or three of the important industrials, and one or two copper stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS recovered nearly its entire loss of the previous day, and bids for both issues of stocks, as well as for the bonds, closed with net gains of about 2 points. These advances were made practically without sales, as the bids were improved without meeting any stock. It seems to be the general opinion that the local gas situation has very much improved within the last two weeks, and that there is now considerable probability of a settlement being reached soon after the opening of the year. The fact pointed to with the greatest insistence is that identical bids were made by the several companies for supplying the city with gas, and this is taken as more than a mere coincidence.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was offered for sale, and in both issues a decline resulted. In the preferred stock sales were made as low as 5½, and the common stock was offered down to 14. Later, however, the bid for the preferred stock rallied a full point, and it closed unchanged for the day at 58 bid.

ELECTRICAL VEHICLE was in demand, with little stock offered. Early in the day common stock sold up to 65, and it closed with a fractional net gain at 62½ bid. No sales in the preferred stock were reported.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION shared the strength of Electrical Vehicle, advancing to 11⅛. It reacted at the close, but the final figure showed a fractional net gain.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was offered down, and some of the stock changed hands as low as 5, but the price rallied almost immediately to 5⅜, and it closed at this figure with a net loss of an eighth of a point.

ELECTRIC BOAT enjoyed a very sharp advance on the report of a favorable test of the company's submarine boat. On Wednesday the common stock closed at 23 bid, and yesterday sales were effected as high as 28. At the close no stock was offered under 28¾, showing a net gain of about 4 points.

Among the industrial stocks in which considerable improvement showed yesterday were National Salt common, which advanced from 46½ to 48; American Woolen Goods preferred, which went from 75½ to 76½; International Pump common, from 14 to 15; Sloss-Sheffield common, from 26 to 29, and Standard Oil, which made a net gain of 7 points, closing at 458 bid.

AMERICAN BICYCLE preferred sold at 51½. This was a substantial decline from the last previous sale. Demand for the bonds was much better than that for the stocks, and the bid for this issue was advanced a full point, to 93½. No sales of the bonds were made.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was offered down from 45 to 20 without finding a bid. In view of the course of this stock during the past few days, it would seem that manipulation was the only explanation of the remarkable price which this stock reached a few weeks ago, when bids as high as 200 were made for it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most active of the copper stocks. It sold to the extent of 500 shares at 10, and closed at 10 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 shares, at figures fractionally higher than Wednesday's last sale. It sold ex dividend, and closed at 78¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas		1¼
New Amsterdam	1⅛	23½
New Amsterdam pf	21½	42
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	42	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical		31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	93½	
American Hide & Leather		35
American Hide & Leather pf		80
American Woolen Goods	20	20¼
American Woolen Goods pf	76½	78
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	15	25
Beet Sugar pf	17	77
Distilling Company of America	70	77
Distilling Company of America pf	75	77⅜
Electric Axle, Light & Power	22½	23
Electric Boat	5¼	6½
Electric Boat pf	27	29¾
Havana Commercial	38	41
Havana Commercial pf	13	14
International Pump	58	59½
International Pump pf	15	16
National Gramophone	62	62½
National Salt	63	68
National Salt pf	48	49
National Tube	78	80
National Tube pf	41	43
Otis Elevator	92	94
Otis Elevator pf	21	22
Royal Baking Powder pf	86	88
Rubber Goods Mfg	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	25	27
Sloss-Sheffield	76	78
Sloss-Sheffield pf	20	
Standard Oil of New Jersey	67	69
Union Steel & Chain	458	465
Union Steel & Chain pf	15	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	65

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	78¾	79¼
American Air Power	40	40
American Cotton	50	60
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12¼
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	102	
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	62½	65
Electric Vehicle pf		100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	
Flemington Coal & Coke	19½	
Illinois Transportation	2	2¾
*Markeen Copper	2½	7¾
Mexican 5s	6½	98¼
New England Transportation	5	5⅜
New York Gas & Electric 4s	88	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	102
New York Transportation	10⅞	11
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	
St. Louis common, when issued		28
St. Louis preferred, when issued		93
St. Louis 4s, when issued		94¾
Storage Power		14¼
Tennessee Copper	13¼	12
Trust Company of America	11¼	205
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	200	38
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	
Chicago Union Traction	100	108
Chicago Union Traction, pf	28	28¾
Columbus Railway	79	79½
Columbus Railway pf	20	24
Con. Traction of N. J	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	58	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	106	108
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	117
Nassau Electric 5s	90	88
New Orleans Traction	109	94
New Orleans Traction pf	29	112
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	30
North Jersey Street Railway	490	104
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	30½	205
Orange & Passaic Valley Railroad	80	32
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	90
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	104
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	205	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	12	210
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	18
Union Railway stock	115	35
United Traction, Providence	190	117
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	110	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	113

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest		74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	23½
Denver Gas		105
Denver Gas 5s	40	43
Essex & Hudson Gas	80	81
Fort Wayne Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	39
Indianapolis Gas	40	64
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	105
Lafayette Gas Co	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	40
Mutual Gas of New York	300	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	
New England Gas & Coke		68
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	22
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	35	38
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York		100
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	125
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	14	16
Western Gas	90	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		
Brooklyn Ferry 5s		32
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	90	94
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	65	68
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	91	93
Union Ferry	108	110
Union Ferry bonds	40	41
	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf		90
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
General Chemical	80	83
General Chemical pf	59	
Hudson River Telephone	97½	100
Lorillard Company pf	115	118
Standard Coupler		110
Trenton Potteries	37	41
Trenton Potteries pf	6	10
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	20	25
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	113
Worthington Pump	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

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course of perhaps 400,000 or 500,000 bales' trading. Good Liverpool prices and rumors of coming shortage combined to strengthen the market.

There were 18,000 sacks of coffee traded in on the Coffee Exchange. Although the market was not active, a considerable degree of strength was noticeable. The failure of the Santos firm of Gotz, Hayne & Co., which had a stimulating effect on the market on Wednesday, because of the belief that they owed coffee here, and that the goods they could not deliver would have to be bought elsewhere by those who had contracted for them, seemed to continue its bullish influence yesterday. The influence was largely a sentimental one, because it was learned that the firm did not owe coffee in this country at all.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,485	Am. Steel & W.	46¼	47¼	45¾	46¼
25,510	Am. Sugar Ref.	129¾	131¾	127⅝	128⅛
880	Am. Tobacco	97⅛	99½	96¼	98¼
30	A., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19⅝	19⅝
2,430	A., T. & S. F. pf.	59¾	60⅝	59⅝	60
44,600	Brook. Rapid T.	68⅞	74⅝	67⅝	72
110	Ches. & Ohio	20¾	20⅝	20	20
6,570	C., B. & Q.	121⅜	122⅜	121	121⅜
4,890	C., M. & St. P.	118⅛	118¾	117⅝	117⅝
390	C., R. I. & P.	106¾	107¼	106	106½
30	Col. Fuel & I.	40	40	40	40
850	Cont. Tobacco	31⅜	32½	31¼	31⅜
5,820	Federal Steel	50⅝	51⅞	50	50¼
110	Fed. Steel pf.	72½	73	72¼	73
245	Ft. W. & Rush.	77	78	77¼	77¼
4,800	Manhattan	94⅞	98¾	94⅜	96¼
910	Mo. Pacific	39¼	40	39⅝	39⅝
20	N. Y. C. rights.	4	4	4	4
30	N. Y., O. & W.	22	22	22	22
310	Norfolk & W.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
510	No. Pacific	53	53⅜	52⅝	52¾
1,620	People's Gas	102	103½	101	102½
40	Reading	18	18	17¾	17¾
500	Reading 1st pf.	49¾	50	49	49¾
50	Rock Island	20	20	20	20
3,020	Southern Pac.	36⅛	37¼	36⅜	36⅝
60	Southern Ry.	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
50	Southern pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
250	Stand. R. & T.	94	95	85	95
100	Tenn. C. & I.	82¾	84	82¾	84
2,090	Union Pacific	47	47⅝	46½	46⅝
190	Union Pac. pf.	74	74	73¾	74
2,020	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14¼	13½	13⅝
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72¾	71½	72¼
112,420					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	94	94	94	94

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
3d week Dec.	$205,035	$209,636	$261,839
From July 1	6,332,523	5,936,621	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
3d week Dec.	72,309	60,778	53,991
From July 1	2,029,881	1,689,209	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,828	1,838	1,838
3d week Dec.	328,778	312,602	294,449
From July 1	8,150,186	7,567,122	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Dec.	95,243	66,430	.....
From July 1	2,047,548	1,382,211	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Dec.	14,733	12,786	11,817
From July 1	341,193	289,797	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,551	1,570
3d week Dec.	205,372	224,654	281,809
From July 1	6,501,146	5,524,692	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Dec.	26,089	19,065	20,525
From Jan. 1	1,156,332	923,784	944,612
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,762
3d week Dec.	165,651	158,087	119,636
From July 1	3,836,071	3,473,613	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Dec.	144,096	158,185	103,630
From July 1	3,025,316	3,033,596	.....
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for November:			
Gross	4,022,686	3,500,448	3,324,446
Op. expenses	2,498,715	1,905,149	1,838,030
Net	1,523,971	1,595,299	1,470,416
Gross, 5 months	18,300,041	16,326,070	15,013,198
Net, 5 months	6,745,782	6,915,535	6,278,571
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	62¼	54 7-16	56¼
ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase
Gross	57,678	42,173	15,205
Op. expenses	22,249	2,108	81
Net	35,429	20,305	15,124
Other income	105	335	*230
Total income	35,534	20,640	14,894
Charges	18,813	18,816	137
Surplus	16,681	1,834	14,757
*Decrease.			
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for November—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	689,866	660,679	612,568
Op. expenses	407,583	372,102	342,724
Net	282,032	283,517	269,834
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	59⅛	57⅜	56
Gross, 5 months	3,478,127	3,098,682	3,066,033
Net, 5 months	1,523,456	1,305,476	1,399,354

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.10
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.26	.26
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con.	.11	.10
Chollar	.21	.21
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.25	.22
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	.71	.68
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.42	.41
Standard	2.40	2.00
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.06
Union Con.	.27	.26
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver bars	58¾	58¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12¼
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40	40¾	38¾	39
Alamo	16	17	16	17
Anaconda	44	45	44	47
Anchoria	70	80	70	80
Argentum	18½	19	18½	19
Bankers'	12¾	12⅝	11½	12¾
Battle	33¼	34½	32	33
Blue Bell	12	12½	12	12½
Coin	235	250	235	250
Columbine	19⅜	20½	19¼	20
Consolidated	15½	15⅞	15½	16
Damon	27⅜	28	28	28¼
Elkton	119½	120½	118½	120
El Paso	32½	33	30	31
Findlay	13	13½	12⅝	13½
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17	18⅜	16½	18¾
Gibson	25	28	20	22
Gould	32⅞	34	33	33¼
Isabella	143½	144	141	142
Independence	47¾	49	47	49
Jackpot	59½	60½	56	57½
King	93¾	99	93½	97
Moon Anchor	71¾	73	72	73
Matoa	28¾	30½	29½	30½
National	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	11
Ophir	52	59	52½	58
Pharmacist Con.	14	14½	13¾	14
Pinnacle	27¾	28¼	27	28
Portland	222	225	224	224½
Raven	76	77	74	75
Rawlings	30¼	32	30	32
Rosa	50	60	50	60
Sovereign	14¾	15	14¾	15
Tornado	46	50	46	50
Union	37⅛	37⅝	36¼	36½
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	26⅞	29⅜	28½	29
Zenobia	18½	22	19	21

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$25,399
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	11,531
Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	16,686
Hocking Valley	28,813
Kanawha and Michigan	1,947
Norfolk and Western	40,718
Ohio River	6,424
St. Louis and San Francisco	7,563
Total increase, 8 roads	$139,081
Increase previously reported	514,297
Total increase, 38 roads	$653,378
Decrease:	
St. Louis Southwestern	$13,517
Decrease previously reported	78,711
Total decrease, 9 roads	$92,228
Net increase	$561,150

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company and the Philadelphia Company.

The New York Savings Bank announces the payment of interest, details of which will be found in another column.

Coupons are to be paid by the Southern Pacific Company and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Simpson Tract in the Bronx Sold for About $375,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

One of the largest deals ever closed, involving vacant property in the Borough of the Bronx, has just been concluded through Broker William M. Ryan. For the Simpson estate he has sold the large tract lying west of the Southern Boulevard, and south of Westchester Avenue at a price reported to be about $375,000. The transaction is all cash. Mr. Ryan says that the buyer is an investor, and that definite plans as to the future of the property are not yet in shape for announcement.

More accurately described, the tract involved in the deal begins at the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, and runs southerly along the former about 1,200 feet, to a point opposite the Hunt's Point Road, thence westerly, following an old farm line 1,400 feet, thence northerly to the south side of Westchester Avenue 700 feet, and along the latter to the point of beginning about 2,000 feet. A rough computation shows that the tract contains about 700 lots. The property is intersected, from north to south, by Intervale Avenue, Kelly, Tiffany, Barretto, and Fox Streets, and from east to west by Dongan Street.

This tract has been held by the Simpson family since 1844, when it was purchased by William and John Simpson, who were among the earlier representatives of the family, which has become well known throughout the city in connection with the pawnbroking establishments conducted under that name. The property is practically without improvements, having on it at present only a few scattered frame buildings.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has sold the old dwelling, 139 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

R. L. Julian has sold the five-story double flat, 2,534 Broadway, 24.8 by 85 by 100.

The five-story-brick flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, 25 by 105, has been sold.

Harry Fishel has sold, for improvement, 283 to 287 Grand Street, old buildings, on a plot 50 by 100.

Frederick Plumb has sold the five-story tenement, 202 West Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 65 by 100.

Emily Thorburn transferred yesterday the lot, 15 John Street, 25.6 by 120.6 by 25 by 124.6, to Sarah H. Witthaus, who mortgaged the property for three years to Mary A. Dalrymple for $92,500.

The Lenox Hill apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was conveyed yesterday by Rosella Corn to Jacob Lippmann.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Twelfth Ward Bank $12,100

269 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Guidet and others, executors 26,500

411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20, 19, 18, and 18, respectively, by 99.11, four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 63,250

49 West Ninety-sixth Street, 20.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary H. Meyer, as trustee 10,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Farrell Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J., 101 by 116, vacant; public auction sale, to B. A. Vall 2,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 117.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.3 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,004.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 710 Washington Street, west side, 87 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 81 by 24 by 75.6, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 143.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.8 by 100, two-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $8,977.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Street, east side, 282.4 feet south of Junction Place, for a five-story brick flat, 26 by 100.11 by 93.1; Graham & Kirk of 1,162 Hoe Avenue, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 14 by 28; Astor estate of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Van Beuren Street, east side, 225 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame office building, 18 by 17; Angelo Rezano, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $350.

Belmont Avenue, north side, 64 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 64.3 by 52 and 56; Angelo Rezano, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 81.4; Henry Miller of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Pine Street, northeast corner of William Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Commercial Union Assurance Company of 58 William Street, owner; Harney & Purdy, architects; cost, $600.

No. 788 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Baenisch, owner; C. P. Lohse, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 48 and 50 Washington Street, to a two-story brick storage house; William Carey, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $835.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick hospital; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,000.

First Plans Under the New Code.

The first plan filed at the Department of Buildings under the new Building Code was that submitted by Louis Harris for three three-story frame tenements; to be built on the west side of Bristow Street, 235 feet south of Jennings Street. E. O. Smith has the distinction of having filed the last set of plans under the old law, being those for a frame barn on the east side of Summit Avenue, 120 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Street Openings and Improvements.

NOTICE OF HEARING.—Opening of White Plains Road, from northerly boundary of city to Morris Park Avenue, Supreme Court, Kings County, Jan. 5, 1900.

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED.—Opening of Bathgate Avenue, from Wendover Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Bronx. Report to be made in Part 1, Supreme Court, New York County, Jan. 2, 1900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 6th St, 22.9x100; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.. executors, &c., to Moses Strauss $20,000

AVENUE D, n e corner of 6th St, 22.9x100; Moses Strauss to Harris and Abraham Nelson and another 22,000

BLEECKER ST, 288 to 294, s w corner of Barrow St, 80x81; Alfred L. White to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 78, e s, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Solomon Rosenberg. 1

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 73.6x22; John Van Dolsen to Martha Brogan 1

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 151.1 ft w of Clinton Av, 23.8x101.5x irregular; Henry White to Sarah J. Murgatroyd 100

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Clinton H. Leggett 1

ELTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to E. Howard Leggett 2,000

FORDHAM TO WEST FARMS ROAD, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 115.8x55x100x116.5; William T. Hookey to Thomas O'Rorke 2,000

GOERCK ST, 58, 25x89; Emil Riebstein to Adolphus Otterberg 1

GRAND ST, 48, n s, 20x60; Hannah Abraham to Esther Rawak 1

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11x irregular, with 10 ft strip on rear; George M. Miller, trustee, to Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company 1

HESTER ST, 205, n s, 25x—; Mary Costello, widow and devisee, to Augustus Sharboro 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Christian Karlen to Samuel Galle, ½ part 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Lena Leiblin to Samuel Galle, all title 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Sophia Adler to Samuel Galle, all title 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Christian Galle to Samuel Galle, all title 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; John Galle to Samuel Galle, all title 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Nicholas Gerber to Samuel Galle, all title 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Frederick Gerber to Samuel Galle 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Charles Gerber to Samuel Galle 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; John Gerber to Samuel Galle 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Jacob Karlen to Samuel Galle 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Gottfried Karlen to Samuel Galle 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; David Karlen to Samuel Galle 1

JOHN ST, 15, n s, 25.6x120.6x25x124.6; Emily Thorburn to Sarah H. Witthaus.. 1

LOT 5306, map of West Park; E. B. Levy to Edward F. Boyle 100

LOT 25, s of 138th St, at e line of Lot 223, map of Central Mott Haven, amended, 7.11x74.6; Catherine A. Sexton to Olin J. Stephens, quit claim 1

LOTS 235, 516, 517, 329, 338, and 343, map of the Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden to Rachel A. Conner 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 77th St, 45x102.2; Rosella Corn to Jacob Lippmann 100

MADISON AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 63d St, 20x70; Lyman C. Josephs to Robert C. Myles 15,000

MARMION AV, n w s, Lot 106, map of East Tremont, 66.1x150.2; Mary F. Keegan and another, by guardian, to Frank J. Patterson 100

MONROE ST, 152, s s, 19.4x100; Benjamin Light to Meyer Asell 29,500

MORTON ST, 21, n s, Lot 11, on map by C. Loss, 25x111x25x114; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

MOTT HAVEN CANAL, w s, 100.1 ft s of 138th St, 75x100 to Canal Av; Samuel T. Knapp to Olin J. Stephens 15,000

ORCHARD ST, 25, 25.3x87.6; Isidore Jackson to Aaron Kommel 30,500

ORCHARD ST, 25, 25.3x87.6; Charles Neumahn to Isidore Jackson, re-recorded.. 1

BECK ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 25x90x—x100; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Alexander Aloft and wife 100

PERRY ST, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; George M. Miller, as trustee, to Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company 1

PLOT 1 ft n of 138th St, at east line of Lot 223, amended map of Central Mott Haven, runs s 74.6x w 7.11x n 74.6x e 7.11; August Belmont and another to Catharine A. Sexton 1

RIVERDALE AV, widened, w s, 233 ft s from the s line of the land of Thomas Cuthbert, 50x100; James Clark to Alice Clark 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Abraham Solomon and another to Marietta B. Bellows 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Christian H. Ducker to Abraham Solmon and another, mtge. chattels 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 237 ft n of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 20x120.3x20.11x 114.2; John M. Haffen to J. & M. Haffen. 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 103 ft n of 163th St, 25x112.6x25.4x108.4; Joseph E. Butterworth and wife to William Towart 1

THOMPSON ST, 28, 19.2x94; Samuel H. Stone to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,163 and 1,165, 50x64.11; Martha Brogan to John Van Dolsen 100

WATER ST, 340, n s, 25x64; Catharine Grogan to Mary Lyons 1

WEST END AV, 747, 16.8x100; Frank A. Gearon to Jessie Meyer 1

WEST END AV, e s, 62.2 ft s of 77th St, 19x70; Robert Sherwood to Charles E. Maniere and another 1,000

WILLOW AV, n e corner of 134th St, 200 ft to 135th St x150; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to William C. Mohr 25,000

2D AV, 2,222, 20x75; Edward P. Shields to Edward Holland 12,000

2D AV, 2,232, 20x75; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Edward P. Shields 13,300

3D AV, s, 3,196, e s, 43.10 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x95.5x18.9x94.6; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Elizabeth M. Barry 11,200

3D AV, s s, 85 ft s of 173d St, 49.10x100x50x100; Elias Feldman to Celia Kessler 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Katie Roys to Annie M. Engel 100

7TH St, n s, part of Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 1 year 1

8TH AV, 2,084, s e corner of 113th St, 25.11x97; Mary E. Dempsey to Peter Doelger 100

9TH ST, 26 West, 25x63.11; Alfred L. White to Rachel P. Townsend 1

10TH AV, 746 and 748, and 464 to 468 West 51st St, 50.5x100; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Anna L. Klinker and another, executors, &c. 1

10TH AV, 746 and 748, and 464 to 468 West 51st St, 50.5x100; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Anna L. Klinker and another, executors, &c., quit claim 1

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x90; Kate Johnsen to Biagio Furiati 1

20TH ST, 405 East, 19x68.6x19x68.3; Catharine Creagh to Consolidated Gas Company of New York 10,175

22D ST, n s, 258 ft w of 5th Av, 27x98.9; Mary H. Brush and others to Louis Korn 82,500

30TH ST, n s, 86.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x98.9 x irregular; Paul Wilcox to Joseph S. Richards 1

30TH ST, n s, 86.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x98.9x irregular; Huntington Richards to Joseph S. Richards 1

34TH ST, 254 W s, 12.9x98.9; Kate M. Belsey to Maurice Sichel 1

45TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 18.9 70; Margaret A. Pearsall to Ludwig Fromm 1

49TH ST, 126 West, 25x100.5; Albert Delevie to Mary C. Browne 50,000

50TH ST, 433 and 435 West, 50x100.5; 51st St, 458 and 460 West, 41.8x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to James M. More, executor, &c., quit claim 1

50TH ST, 453 and 435 West, 50x100.5; 51st St, 458 and 460 West, 41.8x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to James M. More, executor 1

52D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; James Murray and others to Frederick Aldhous 49,000

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Frederick W. Frischen and wife to William B. Parsons 1

63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Frank W. Thomas, referee, to Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church 15,000

70TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; George A. Stimpson to Marie Obry 31,000

77TH ST, 77 East, 25x102.8; Thomas M. Hall to George T. Bliss 34,500

77TH ST, 125 West, 20x107.2; John L. Miller to Clara J. McDonald 100

86TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 130.8x25x140.1; Charles L. Ritzmann to Johanna L. Ritzmann 1

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Riesinger to Charles A. Nafz 100

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; John H. Screvan to Harry L. Toplitz 100

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; George H. Beyer to James J. Donovan, Jr. 1

115TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; George C. Engel and wife to Katie Roys 100

123D ST, s s, 118 ft e of 6th Av, widened, 16.3x100.11; Edwin P. Raynor and others, executors, &c., to Richard C. Allez 13,500

126TH ST, 56 West, 16.8x99.11; Carrie A. and Emanuel M. Gattle to Lucy A. Campbell 100

127TH ST, 219 East, 25x99.11; Charles Brogan to John Van Dolsen 100

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e Columbus Av, 25x99.11; John and Richard Feehan to Emma Feehan 25,000

138TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 99.11; William Langdon and wife to Matthew Hawe 1

143D ST, s s, 616.8 ft w of Broadway, 29.3 x99.11x irregular; Solomon Emanuel, as executor, and Amanda C., wife, to William R. O'Brien 2,750

151ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.3; Raphael Danziger to Nicola Finelli 4,100

154TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 102.5x 101.11x82.5x99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to James Murray and another 30,000

160TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x99.11; William W. Strouse to J. Romaine Brown 1

177TH ST, s s, old line, s e corner of Division St, runs s 169.2 to Boston Road, x n e 194.7 to August Av, x w 86.10; Charles H. Dugliss to August Uihlein 18,000

206TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Columbus Av, runs s e 230.10 to Harlem River x n e and n w to 207th St x n w 259, s w 199.10, with all land under water; 208th St, s w s, at s e s of 9th Av, runs s w 99.11 s e 100 s w 99.11 x s e 264 to Harlem River x n e — to 206th St x n w 100, with all land under water; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown 100

Recorded Leases.

FALK, Benjamin J., to Edward Cupl; 24th St, 13 and 15 West, 4 4-12 years $10,000

PELL, Orleana R. E., and others, to Adams & Co.; 6th Av, 345, w s, 73.5 ft n of 21st St, 21x85x irregular, 26 years..

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company; 20th St, 42 to 48 East, 3 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Hamilton Bank; 52d St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av; due.... $2,500

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Hamilton Bank; 52d St, n s, 37 ft e of 11th Av, due.... 3,500

ALLEZ, Richard C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24 West 123d St, 3 years 7,000

ANDERSON, Henry, and Jeremiah Flanagan to the Irving Savings Institution; 129th St, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years. 58,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees; 100th St, s s, 98.3 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 20,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles A. Moran and another, trustees, &c.; 100th St, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 20,000

BELLOWS, Marietta B., to Abraham Salomon and another 28 Orchard St, installments 7,500

BOYLE, Edward F., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 556, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 195

BROOKMAN, John U., to Home Life Insurance Company; Avenue A, n e corner of 19th St; Avenue B, Tompkins St, 18th and 19th Sts, the block; Avenue B, e corner of 19th St, to 20th St x e to Tompkins St, with land under water, &c., 2¼ years 175,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to Ella W. Mills, executrix, and another, executors, &c.; 2,787 8th Av, 5 years 30,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to St. Luke's Hospital; 2,789 8th Av, 5 years 20,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to St. Luke's Hospitol; 2,793 8th Av, 5 years 20,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to George M. Miller, executor, &c.; 2,791 8th Av, 5 years 20,000

COHEN, Abraham, to Lena E. Vallens; 7th St, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, and 7th St, s s, 144.5 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.... 40,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to Mary T. Tatum; 115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 2¼ years 25,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to Home for Incurables; 7th Av, w s, 26 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 25,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to W. Emlen and John E. Roosevelt, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 20,000

CORN, Henry, to William T. Sabine; 107 and 109 Water St, 1 year 15,000

DEL DONNO, Marty, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Simpson St, e s, 172.11 ft n of Home St, installments 5,500

ENNIS, Emma L., to Lillian L. Wiswall; 128 West 25th St, 3 years 2,000

FINELLI, Nicola, to Raphael Danziger; 151st St, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 2 years 600

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 152 West 130th St, 5 years 1,500

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 150 West 130th St, 5 years 1,500

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 148 West 130th St, 5 years 1,500

FROMM, Ludwig, to Emilie Schloss; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 3 years. 3,000

FROMM, Ludwig, to Martin L. Strauss; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 3 years 7,000

FROMM, Ludwig, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 5 years 25,000

FURIATI, Biagio, to Kate Johnsen; 419 East 18th St, 1 year 3,000

HOLLAND, Edward, to Charles G. Spencer; 2d Av, e s, 60.10 ft s of 115th St, 3 years 10,000

JAMMES, Albert F., and wife to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; 37th St, s s, 114.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 35,000

KEE, Frank T., to Frances V. Nash; 7 Audubon Av, e s, 63 ft n of 174th St, ½ year 12,000

KORN, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 22d St, n s, 258 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 45,000

LEICHT, Alexander, and wife to Laura F. Van Riper; Prospect Av, n w corner of Beck St, 3 years 1,000

LEVERICH, Annie F., to Mary Lakoy King; 10 Eastern Pl, 3½ years 35,000

LEVY, Lillie, to Morris Goldberg and Harry Moses; 17 Ludlow St, 1 year 2,500

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Frank H. Platt and another, trustees; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, secures claims 4,287

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Thomas F. McCaul;

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS ABRAMS, bankrupt.—No. 1,758.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Abrams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 974.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MALCOLM C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Malcolm C. Anderson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BAER, Bankrupt. No. 1,918.

To the creditors of Samuel Baer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Baer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SPANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,931.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH CAPUTA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Caputa of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Caputa was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP DAVIDSON and AARON DAVIDSON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Davidson and Aaron Davidson, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

R. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON FINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,921.

To the creditors of Simon Fine, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Fine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HUBENER, bankrupt.—No. 1,769.

Notice is hereby given that George Hubener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,839.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB B. MARKS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob B. Marks of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob B. Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,909.

To the creditors of William A. Phillips, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William A. Phillips was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel W. Richards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GARRET D. QUACKENBUSH, bankrupt.—No. 1,744.

Notice is hereby given that Garret D. Quackenbush, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel W. Richards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BAER, Bankrupt. No. 1,918.

To the creditors of Samuel Baer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Baer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SPANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,931.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH CAPUTA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Caputa of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Caputa was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP DAVIDSON and AARON DAVIDSON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Davidson and Aaron Davidson, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

R. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON FINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,921.

To the creditors of Simon Fine, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Fine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HUBENER, bankrupt.—No. 1,769.

Notice is hereby given that George Hubener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,839.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB B. MARKS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob B. Marks of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob B. Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. TRAGIDIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,903.

To the creditors of George J. Tragidis, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George J. Tragidis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JULIA MAYS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,624.

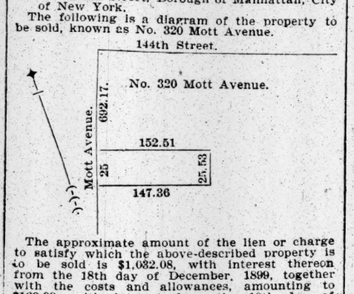
Notice is hereby given that Julia Mays, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January tenth, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.
d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated as a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to Philip M. Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874, southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Parsons, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the 30th day of June, 1892.

Also above mortgaged premises being subject to certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

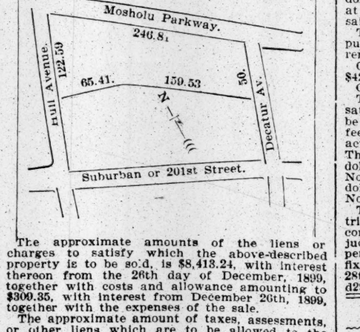
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,418.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $300.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
d29-2aw3w&ja19

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.

OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor.
ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.
s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. LOWTHER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan.
a4-1aw6mP

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je30-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 28 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City.
d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23 day of November, 1899. WILLIAM A. LINLEY, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City.
n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 23 day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
oct6-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, Jasmin H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Nelle Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York.
n24-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January tenth, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.
d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated as a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to Philip M. Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874, southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Parsons, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the 30th day of June, 1892.

Also above mortgaged premises being subject to certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as foll

AFFAIRS OF THE HARPERS

Creditors' Committee Recommends Continuance of the Business.

SAVING OF $20,000 MONTHLY

A Plan for the Financial Readjustment of the Corporation Under Single-Handed Control.

At the instance of creditors whose claims aggregate nearly half the entire indebtedness of Harper & Brothers, a committee of five men, of which Alexander E. Orr is Chairman, has undertaken to prepare and submit to creditors a plan of reorganization. Preliminary to this task the committee has prepared a statement, in which it is set up that the total liabilities of Harper & Brothers on Dec. 4, 1899, were $3,083,000, diminished since the date named by the turning over of $150,000 of bonds, which leaves the total indebtedness $2,993,000.

The secured indebtedness is $1,001,000, consisting of notes, an open account, and a mortgage of $6,000, secured by bonds and real estate. The unsecured indebtedness comprises commercial paper and open accounts.

The corporation in 1896 mortgaged its property to secure $3,000,000 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds. Of this amount, $2,645,000 stands as collateral, as referred to. The remainder of the issued bonds, $355,000, is outstanding, and controlled by the committee for the purposes of reorganization. The mortgage represented by the bonds covers all property of the corporation, except stock on hand, bills receivable, supplies, and cash on hand. Omitting the asset of good-will and plates, estimated at $900,000 value, and deducting the bond and mortgage, $894,000 remains against the outstanding bonded indebtedness of $2,645,000, or 26 per cent. of their par value.

The estimated net available assets, not covered by mortgage, to meet unsecured claims, are substantially $442,607. In this connection real estate and improvements are set down at $650,000, good will and plates at $900,000, machinery, merchandise, manuscripts, drawings, &c., at $157,500, and cash and bills receivable and miscellaneous securities, $412,913.

The amount of the assets of $442,607, as stated, is arrived at by deducting from the gross estimated assets as here itemized, and amounting to $2,120,413, the assets covered by first mortgage and bond and mortgage, in the sum of $1,600,000, and amounts due preferred creditors to the amount of $77,806.

The net liabilities in excess of bonded indebtedness are placed at $1,962,612, and comprise bills payable, general creditors, manuscripts, advertising, and unexpired subscriptions, leaving net available assets equal to 22.5 per cent. of net available liabilities, exclusive of cost of receivership and liquidation.

The committee regards the above estimate of value of assets, except as a going concern, to be very excessive. All of the assets covered by the mortgage are deducted in computing the probable excess of unsecured creditors, because in the committee's judgment the property covered by the mortgage would not realize, under foreclosure sale, more than enough to satisfy the secured claims.

Wherefore, the committee concludes, if the corporation is not continued as a going concern, unsecured creditors would receive a very small percentage of par value of their claims. Little, if any, relief is anticipated for creditors from indorsements of commercial paper sold by the corporation and held now as unsecured claims.

Statement is made by the committee that, under direction of G. B. M. Harvey, agent of the Trustees and receiver now in charge of the property, operating expenses have been reduced $40,000 per month, equivalent to a saving of interest on $5,000,000. Mr. Harvey has reported to the committee that the total loss from the business during the first eight months of the present year was nearly $400,000, but that, owing to retrenchments referred to, he is certain that the corporation is now earning its operating expenses.

Mr. Harvey believes that with proper management, free of custody of the courts, the business can earn, in 1900, about $100,000 above operating expenses.

The committee, therefore, recommends to the creditors that the business be continued under strong, single-handed control. The committee has assurances from the holders of practically all the bonds, that with the concurrence of unsecured creditors continuance may be had upon a sound financial basis. The plan for the financial readjustment of the corporation's affairs is now in preparation, and will be duly submitted to the creditors.

MRS. COOK'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

Bedridden Woman Makes Many Children Happy.

Groups of happy children could be seen yesterday afternoon entering the building at 492 Second Avenue, whence they passed through the hallway to a little, old-fashioned house in the rear. There in a quaint, four-posted bed on the second floor lay Mrs. Bella Cook, an invalid who has been unable to rise for forty-four years. Near her bed stood a Christmas tree, about which were heaped trumpets, drums, balls, dolls, and numerous knicknacks, which were distributed among the little ones.

Each year Mrs. Cook arranges a Christmas festival for the children of the neighborhood at her home. When she was a patient at the Woman's Hospital, which then stood on Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, she made the acquaintance of many of its wealthy patrons. Among these were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, and a number of others, who have since contributed to the various charities she carries on. Yesterday she gave presents to over 100 children. When it was over she said: "It's the happiest day I've had for a year."

LIABILITY OF RESTAURANTS.

Justice Freedman States Rule Affecting Safety of Customers' Apparel.

A recovery in a municipal court by Marcus W. Montgomery of a judgment against John Ladjing, a restaurant keeper, for the value of an overcoat which disappeared from a hook affixed to a post, where it had been hung, while Mr. Montgomery was seated, near by, at a table with a party of friends, was yesterday set aside by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion, thus states the rule of legal liability in such cases:

"Before a restaurant keeper will be held liable for the loss of an overcoat of a customer while such customer takes a meal, it must appear either that the overcoat was placed in the physical custody of the keeper of the restaurant or his servants, or that the overcoat was necessarily laid aside under circumstances showing at least notice of the fact and of such necessity to the keeper of the restaurant or his servants, or that the loss occurred by reason of the insufficiency of the general supervision exercised by the keeper of the restaurant for the protection of the property of customers temporarily laid aside.

"There are all kinds of restaurants. In some of them good taste and etiquette require that a customer should take his hat and overcoat off while taking a meal or refreshments, while in others, especially the so-called quick-lunch establishments, customers frequently remove neither hat nor overcoat."

Father Malone's Relatives' Side.

The relatives of Father Malone have issued a statement denying allegations which have been made concerning their actions and motives, and asking the friends of Father Malone, before making up their minds in the premises, to wait until the proper time has come for full investigation as Father Malone himself desires. They have remained at Father Malone's bedside, they say, because Father Malone has demanded that they do so, which desire Father Malone, they assert, caused to be communicated to Father McNamara, Vicar General of the Diocese.

The Clipper to Move Up Town.

Carrying out a plan announced some time ago, to get nearer to the theatrical centre, The New York Clipper has leased the building 47 West Twenty-eighth Street for a term of ten years, and will vacate its present quarters at 88 Centre Street on May 1. The Twenty-eighth Street property is a four-story dwelling, remodeled for business purposes.

HONORS FOR MR. CROKER.

Bust and Portrait in Dublin to Mark His Work for Parnell Mansion Fund.

In letters recently received from persons in Dublin by friends in New York it is stated that in recognition of Richard Croker's aid in raising funds in this city for the preservation of the Parnell estate at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin has suggested to the Municipal Council of that city the propriety of placing a bust of Mr. Croker in a prominent place in the Council Chamber.

The proposition, which is indorsed by the press and people of Dublin, will be discussed by the Council at the first session of that body when it assembles early in the approaching new year.

Through the suggestion of Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., it is the intention of Irish Nationalists of all parties to unite and solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of painting a portrait of Mr. Croker, to be hung on the walls of the ancient concert room in Dublin, as a token of national gratitude.

The members of the Parnell family, who at present occupy the Parnell mansion, intend to extend to Mr. Croker a special invitation to make the mansion his home whenever he visits Ireland, and a special guest room to be called "The Tammany Chamber" will always be in readiness to receive him.

MR. CROKER'S NEPHEW WEDS.

Richard Croker Warren Takes a Trained Nurse for His Second Wife —His Relatives Annoyed.

Much interest was aroused in Flushing yesterday, when it was reported that Richard Croker Warren of that place, a nephew of Richard Croker, and Mrs. Sadie L. Corse, a trained nurse, who is about ten years his senior, had been secretly married Wednesday night by Judge Burnes, at Greenwich, Conn. This is Mr. Warren's second marriage, and his wife's third.

The first Mrs. Warren secured an absolute divorce from her husband a little more than a year ago, after a stormy married life which had extended over a period of about three years. This decree carried with it the right to the custody of their infant son, with whom she is living at the home of her father, Justice of the Peace Clinton Morrell, at Manhasset.

Mr. Warren is a clerk for the New York Life Insurance Company in this city. Many see in him a strong personal resemblance to his distinguished uncle. Mr. Warren spends his Summers at the comfortable old family homestead at Great Neck, but this year, when his parents moved to their Winter home in Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, he elected to remain in Flushing, and took up his abode with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Hewlett, chief Clerk of the City Magistrate's Court in that place.

The second Mrs. Warren is a daughter of Dennis Carll, a former Captain of the Whitestone police force. Her first husband was George Shrader, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, who was killed in an accident in 1883. She then married Frederic Corse, a ticket agent for the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City. He died about four years ago. She has two children.

When seen at her home, 48 Monroe Street, Flushing, yesterday, Mrs. Warren was in a very happy frame of mind. Beyond admitting the marriage, however, she would make no statement concerning it.

Mr. Warren is the only son of Samuel E. Warren, a Deputy United States Appraiser, who holds the position of chief clerk of the order department at the Appraiser's Stores, Greenwich and Christopher Streets. He seemed very much annoyed when seen yesterday. He said he did not know his son's new wife. "He is twenty-eight years old and can do as he pleases," he said. "He's a fool to get out of one fire and jump into another. This is all news to me. Well, he was married in another State, it seems, so don't expect me to call to wish him."

Mr. Hewlett said that the marriage would be a severe blow to the young man's mother. She is traveling in Europe, and an effort will be made to keep the news from her at least until her return.

Mr. Warren, who is employed in the file department of the New York Life Insurance Company, reported for duty as usual yesterday, and was at work when he was seen in the afternoon in regard to his marriage. He seemed annoyed that the matter should have found its way into print, but he admitted that the marriage had taken place.

"It was a quiet affair," he said. "I don't care to say anything more about it than that we are married. In fact there is nothing more to be said about it."

LEGAL NOTES.

LOST WEARING APPAREL.—Millicent V. Willson has a suit pending in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Electric Vehicle Company for damages for personal injuries resulting from a collision and for loss of wearing apparel, worth $900. An application was made at Special Term yesterday on behalf of the defendants that plaintiff be required to give the names and addresses of the persons from whom the articles of personal apparel were purchased, and if any of them were gifts, the names of the givers. The plaintiff expressed a willingness to give the particulars desired, except as to divulging from whom presents were received. She would, however, state where these presents were purchased. Justice Gildersleeve yesterday granted the application to that extent, saying it seemed to him this would give all the information to which the defendants were entitled.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—It was held yesterday by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from judgment given for the defendant in a suit brought by William L. McCotter to recover rent of certain premises from Joseph A. Flinn for the four months ending with September, 1897, that a judgment taken by default in summary proceedings by McCotter as landlord, in September, 1897, for Flinn's dispossession for non-payment of rent, was conclusive between the parties as to the existence and validity of the lease, the occupation by the tenant, and that the rent was due, notwithstanding there had been no personal service of the precept. The court therefore decided, Justice Leventritt giving the opinion, that the defendant was precluded from invoking an alleged surrender by him and acceptance by the plaintiff of the premises on the 20th of June preceding. A constructive service of the precept, as provided in Section 2,240 of the code, was held not to have been violative of the tenant's rights. Being a resident and in possession of the premises the recovery of which was sought, it seemed reasonable and probable, the Court said, that affixing a copy of the precept upon a conspicuous part of the property advised the tenant of the proceeding and afforded him an opportunity to defend. Judgment given in a Municipal Court for the defendant was therefore reversed.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that it is contributory negligence for the driver of a wagon to attempt to cross a street railroad track forty-five or fifty feet in front of an oncoming car, precluding recovery of damages resulting from a collision, where it is not shown that the car could have been stopped within that distance. Otis D. Mason, who was driving a loaded covered truck owned by Thomas L. Cornell down the west side of Sixth Avenue, between the line of elevated pillars and the sidewalk, had with him on the back of the truck a helper, one of whose duties was to notify motormen of following cars when he desired to cross their path. When midway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Mason, because other wagons were in his path, started in upon the west roadway of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In his suit against the company for injuries he received from a collision Mason testified that his horse was straight on the track, going south, when the car struck the left rear wheel of his wagon. The helper who sat on the back of the truck, facing the approaching car, testified that when the wagon turned on the track, the car was about seventy-five feet away, going at full speed, and that he then waved his hand to the motorman; that the horse and wagon continued going south on a walk for the distance of ten feet before the driver started to turn east across the track, and that then the car was forty-five to fifty feet away. Justice MacLean, in giving the decision of the Appellate Term, reversing judgment given in favor of the plaintiff in a Municipal Court, said no evidence was offered to show that the car could have been stopped within that distance, but rather the contrary appeared, and added: "Cutting in under the circumstances of this case clearly evinced negligence, and shows fault on the part of the plaintiff sufficient to hinder recovery for defendant's negligence, if any there was." A recovery in Mr. Cornell's suit for damages to the truck, tried at the same time, was also reversed.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE

Leyland & Co. to Start a Liverpool-New York Service.

VESSELS WILL SAIL WEEKLY

Six Ships to be Taken from Boston Service and Later Replaced by a New Fleet.

The announcement was made yesterday that arrangements had been completed by Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, for the establishment of a weekly passenger steamship service between New York and Liverpool. This new line, which will constitute the most important addition to transatlantic service in recent years, will have in operation within two months six big vessels, and will conduct a weekly service similar in methods to those of the Atlantic Transport Line, now running between this port and London.

It was in fact just a year and a half ago this month that the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line, running between New York and London, and the majority interest in which was held by Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, sold its entire fleet of vessels to the Atlantic Transport Line and made an agreement not to operate any vessels between New York and London for a period of seven years. The Leyland Line, from Liverpool to Boston, still remained in operation, and it was generally believed by shipping men that the Leylands would very soon extend their operations to New York. It is in fact with vessels drawn from this Boston service that the new service will be inaugurated, but in course of time, it is announced, these vessels will all be in turn supplanted by a fleet of powerful steamships now building.

The vessels to be placed in the new service at once are the Winifredian, Armenian, Cestrian, Victorian, Columbian, and Georgian. These vessels averag some 9,000 tons each, and can make the voyage in about ten days. Their places in the Boston service will be taken for the time being by smaller vessels.

The inauguration of the new service has been delayed owing to the chartering of several of the available vessels by Great Britain as transports. The Winifredian left Boston yesterday for Liverpool, there to be taken in hand by the British army for a trip to Cape Town. The Cestrian and Victorian are now on the way to Cape Town, but will be released in a few weeks. The Armenian was due in Boston yesterday, having already made a trip to South Africa and been released. This last-named vessel will probably make the first trip from this port in the new service. Sailings will begin in about five weeks, from pier 50, North River, foot of Bethune Street.

The company has secured offices in the new Battery Park Building on State Street. The passenger department will be under the general management of P. W. Gibson, who was for a quarter of a century general passenger agent of the old Guion Line, and is one of the best known steamship men in the country. The steamers will be fitted for about 250 saloon passengers each and will carry no other class. The class of vessels now building for the new service will be something on the order of the White Star steamer Cymric, of immense size and tonnage, and with an enormous capacity for high-class freight. Particular attention, however, will be paid to the passenger traffic, and it is believed that the new company will prove a formidable rival to the Cunard and White Star lines.

ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

William Nelson Cromwell Explains the New Company's Purpose—No Fight Against Nicaragua Project.

William Nelson Cromwell, who organized the Panama Canal Company, which has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to take over the rights and interests of the new Panama Canal Company of France, of which J. Bonnardel was President, said yesterday that a few months would intervene before the absorption of the French company's rights.

"The French concern," said he, "will be paid out and out in stock of the new company and will have no other interest in it. All the Directors will be Americans, but I am not at liberty to announce the board yet. Some 4,000 men are at work on the Panama Canal now, as they have been continuously for five years. It has been cut through about two-fifths of its length, $270,000,000 having been spent in the process. However, we shall only need about $100,000,000 more to finish it. That sum will probably be raised by a bond issue. We shall also increase our capital stock from $30,000,000 to $120,000,000."

The attention of Mr. Cromwell was called to the fact that a syndicate, in which ex-Mayor Grace is a leader, holds certain concessions in Nicaragua and would, it was reported, appeal to Congress for Government aid to put through a canal there.

"We have no fight on with anybody," said he. "We shall not carry the matter to Congress, for Congress has nothing to do with it. We shall have all the money necessary and do not need aid from the United States or any one else to build the canal. Of course, I presume that when the people of this country see that a company is ready and able to put one canal through they will not want to make appropriations to build another. We have all the necessary concessions. They are good till 1910, and we expect to have the canal built, under American management in seven or eight years. It was in view of our representations that Congress threw out the Nicaragua appropriation bills last year. I appeared for the American Canal Company commission last Summer at their request, and we let them know just what we had."

WOMAN'S HOTEL PLANS.

Good Site Obtainable If Money Can Be Promptly Raised.

Those in charge of stock subscriptions to the Woman's Hotel Company believe it entirely possible to raise before Jan. 1 the three-quarters of the capital, which it has been agreed must be subscribed before incorporation. If the total subscriptions do not amount to $300,000 by Jan. 1 the project will be abandoned.

Charles D. Kellogg, the preliminary committee's secretary, said yesterday: "We have an option upon an extremely desirable building site between Madison Square and Thirty-ninth Street, which we can get for $250,000, if we can raise the money at once. We allowed $300,000 for land. We already have a number of applications for quarters from women employed by business houses."

FOR A NEW EAST SIDE PARK.

Project to Get $1,000,000 from the Legislature for the Purpose.

There is a project on foot to get the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for the establishment of a park on the east side, using the block bounded by Delancey, Rivington, Eldridge, and Allen Streets. James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, is at the head of the movement. Petitions asking the Legislature for the appropriation have been printed and are being circulated by a committee appointed from the Social Education and Improvement Club.

The district for which the park is desired is the largest in the city unprovided with a breathing space, and is densely settled. The newly elected member of the Assembly from the Eighth District, Isidor Cohn, has promised his support to the movement, and it is hoped that the municipal authorities will be interested in it.

Packard to Go to Sing Sing.

Eugene L. Packard, the head of the Robinson Investment and Security Company of 32 Broadway, convicted of having used the mails to swindle clients in different parts of the United States, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison and to pay a fine of $500. At the request of counsel Judge Thomas granted a stay of thirty days, from Jan. 1 next, and fixed bail at $12,500.

MRS. SCRIBNER DENIES ALL.

The Charges of Mrs. Fraser Answered and Relations with Dr. Fraser Explained.

Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner, widow of J. Blair Scribner, who resides at 763 Fifth Avenue, yesterday made a sweeping denial of the charge brought against her by Mrs. Ida M. Fraser in her application for a divorce from Dr. J. C. Fraser of Pasadena, Cal. The news that Mrs. Scribner has been made the co-respondent in the Fraser divorce case reached this city yesterday through a dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Scribner prior to the death of her husband, ten years ago, was a prominent figure in New York society. Since Mr. Scribner's death she has lived a retired life, and at times has journeyed to California for her health. While she was ill in Pasadena, in 1891, she was treated by Dr. Fraser, she says. Dr. Fraser was at that time one of the leading physicians of the place. Her mother was with her, and it was decided to bring Mrs. Scribner East. Dr. Fraser accompanied the mother and daughter, Mrs. Scribner claims, purely and simply as a physician, and she declares that her relations with him were only those of a patient to a physician.

Mrs. Scribner admits paying Dr. Fraser's expenses, but refused yesterday to say whether or not she paid the bills of his tailor and gave him $4,000, as stated in the California dispatch. The allegation that Dr. Fraser told his wife that he wished to secure a divorce that he might marry Mrs. Scribner, the latter declares to be ridiculous.

Mrs. Fraser came East with her husband a little over a year ago, but, Mrs. Scribner says, the physician's wife did not call upon her.

Mrs. Scribner late yesterday afternoon consulted her lawyers, Evarts, Van Cott & Etskine, 52 Wall Street, and Mr. Van Cott gave out a statement making a general denial of the charges of Mrs. Fraser in her application for a divorce. He alleged that the affair involves blackmail, and said he would act in the future for Mrs. Scribner. When asked if Mrs. Scribner would go to California to testify in the Fraser divorce case, Mr. Van Cott said that she certainly would not. In such cases depositions are taken at the residence of the co-respondents, and if Mrs. Scribner's testimony is taken at all, it would be, Mr. Van Cott said, by such means.

VOTE AGAIN AGAINST BRIDGE.

Manhattan-Queens Project Discussed in the Board of Aldermen—Resolution to Come Up Again.

For the second time in two days the Board of Aldermen yesterday refused to authorize the construction of the Blackwell's Island Bridge connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. Thirty-four votes were recorded in favor of the resolution and twelve against it, forty-five affirmative votes being necessary to its adoption. Among the fourteen absentees there were several who have declared their hostility to the bridge resolution. The matter was made a special order for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when every possible effort will be made to attract a large attendance of members, so that a definite result may be attained.

When Alderman McCall called the resolution up, Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn took the floor to reply to the charge made at Wednesday's meeting, that a tunnel, if built, would be used exclusively by railroad companies. "I deny that any railroad could grab a tunnel any more than it would a bridge," said Mr. Stewart. "Can any one state as a matter of personal knowledge that railroads will not use this bridge if we authorize its construction? The only bridge we have over the East River is controlled by railroad corporations, thanks to this administration."

Alderman Goodman declared that he did not believe the State would interfere and force the construction of trans-East River bridges if the city refused to act.

"If this matter is not acted upon by us before Saturday at midnight," Alderman McCall replied, "I am convinced, as sure as Alderman Goodman is in the land of the living, we will see a bridge started by June 15, under orders from the Legislature."

Alderman Bennett, who was elected by the board as successor to the late Alderman Ackerman, and who was selected for the place by Bridge Commissioner Shea, voted in favor of the resolution, which he opposed at Wednesday's meeting. The negative votes were cast by Aldermen Byrne, Diemer, Donohue, Hennessey, McInnes, McNeil, Oatman, Sherman, Stewart, Welton, Wafer, and Wentz.

ALDERMANIC SYNTAX DECRIED.

Mr. Sherman Offers a Check to Hasty, Irrelevant Resolutions.

Alderman Sherman, in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There has been introduced from time to time in this board resolutions expressing sympathies or opinions in matters lying far beyond our province or jurisdiction, and

Whereas, Such resolutions are generally hastily prepared and expressed in doubtful idiom and with disregard both to rules of grammar and unquestioned facts of history, and

Whereas, Such resolutions coming on in the course of busy sessions, it has become the custom of this board to adopt the same, however absurd and ridiculous, in order to avoid the delay of debate and dilatory motions, and

Whereas, Such conditions tend to bring this board into public contempt and to reduce its legitimate influence and to injure the reputation of its members for education and intelligence, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the succeeding Board that it adopt a rule that all such resolutions relating to matters political or otherwise without the City and State of New York, be, unless unanimous consent to the contrary be given, referred as of course to an appropriate committee, and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be requested to transmit or deliver a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the next board.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, defended the grammar used in the resolutions which the board has adopted, and on his suggestion Mr. Sherman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Sherman's term of office expires on Sunday.

Court to Occupy Its New Home.

The Sinking Fund Commission, at its meeting yesterday, accepted the suggestion made by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that an arrangement be entered into with C. T. Wills, the contractor for the new Appellate Division Court House, whereby the latter will provide light and heat for the building and postpone the acceptance of his work to May 1 next. The arrangement makes it possible for the court to occupy the building next week. Mr. Wills will receive $1,234 a month for light and heat. The contract will not expire until May 1. Nearly all the work has been completed.

Funds for Park, Schools, and Supplies.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and made the following appropriations: For the Hester Street park site, $20,000; for the purchase of supplies in the Fire Department, $10,000; for two school sites and schoolhouses in Brooklyn, $369,750; for a new school at Whitestone, Queens, $126,000; for the Brooklyn Hospital Fund, $6,662.90; for the expenses of the primary election, $75,000; for the maintenance of the Kings County Jail, $6,000; for reindexing the records in the County Clerk's office, $36,000, to be paid out of the proceeds of revenue bonds.

For New Plants in Brooklyn Borough.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized bond issues of $100,000 for the purchase of a street-cleaning plant and $125,000 for the construction of a filter plant. Both are for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mausoleum for a Newark Brewer.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Thousands of people visited Fairmount Cemetery to-day to inspect the handsome granite and marble mausoleum which has just been completed for Gottfried Krueger, the millionaire brewer. The mausoleum is 25 by 26 feet, and the symbol of Eternal Life on the apex of the dome is 46 feet above the ground. The material is white marble. At the entrance is a Grecian portico supported by eight marble columns. The interior is finished in white marble and Vermont and Georgia granite. There are thirty-six crypts in the vault and two large sarcophagi hewn out of Carrara marble. The mausoleum cost nearly $250,000.

Evening dress clothes are worn at times when one's principal study is his fellow man; in no other suit does a lack in cut or cloth stand out so boldly.

Evening dress suits, $46 and $40—as low as $27.
Dinner coats, $15, $18, $25.
Opera hats, $7.
Silk hats, $6.
Evening dress shields, $1.50 to $2
Shirts, $2.
Dress ties, .15 and .25.
Gloves, $1.50 and $2.
Shoes, Model, button, patent leather, $5.
Pumps, $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW MADISON SQUARE HOTEL.

Project of Capitalists to Build on the Site of the Old Brunswick.

The probabilities are that a hotel on the site of the old Brunswick, and facing on Madison Square, will soon be in process of construction. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists have the matter in hand.

One of these capitalists, who refused to permit the use of his name, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"There is no better locality in New York for a hotel than in the immediate vicinity of Madison Square. Options have been obtained on property in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, but all that is desired has not been secured. To show how property in that section has increased in value, I can say that we are ready to pay $75,000 for one parcel that was sold in 1873 for $14,000.

"It is proposed to erect a twenty-story structure, and those in the undertaking are satisfied their investment will prove remunerative.

"The lease of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property will expire in August, 1903. There has been talk that John Wanamaker wants the property, but I can say that Mr. Wanamaker told me he was perfectly satisfied with his present location. It is my belief that the Fifth Avenue Hotel will remain a hotel for many years to come, but that will not prevent the building of our proposed hotel."

TALK OF AN INSURANCE WAR.

Equitable's President Admits that the New York Life Has Ended an Agreement as to Agents.

The resignations of several life insurance companies from the "anti-rebate" compact, rendering the agreement practically inoperative, have given rise to reports of a possible war among the large companies. These reports were partly based upon a statement that the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New York Life Insurance Company had also terminated all agreements in regard to mutual agencies. James W. Alexander, the President of the Equitable, made the following statement yesterday in regard to these reports:

"In reply to your inquiry, I would say that I know of no warfare between the Equitable and another large company. We have enough to do in handling our own extensive affairs without concerning ourselves about others. We are engaged in strictly minding our own business. It is not a new thing that a compact between the companies throughout the country, entered into in 1895, had been dissolved. That occurred some time ago. The understanding was entered into with the hope of eradicating certain inequalities in the business, but when put in operation it failed to accomplish desired results, and produced fresh and serious difficulties. As a natural consequence, it went to pieces. The Equitable was not the first company to withdraw, and the sense of the majority of the large companies was against its continuance. The Equitable has started reforms on its own account, and without combination, far more effective.

"The allegation that the company to which you refer has terminated an understanding that it had with this company in reference to the employment of agents is in a measure correct, but they have not written us to that effect. It takes two, however, to make a quarrel, and the Equitable is not quarrelsome. I should as soon think of bank Presidents making war on one another, and for this reason we do not believe that anything will be done that will be detrimental to the best interests of the respective companies. We certainly shall at all times defend the interests of our policyholders and conduct our business in a way becoming its magnitude and importance."

INSURANCE COMPANIES UNITE.

Northwestern Life of Chicago Absorbs the Covenant Mutual.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 28.—By a vote of 17,097 to 76 the Covenant Mutual Life Association of this city to-day decided to amalgamate with the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago. The 28,000 members of the Covenant Mutual Life Assurance Association, whose policies aggregate $45,000,000, will go over to the Northwestern Company in a body.

There was much opposition to the transfer among some members of the Covenant Association, and for a time it looked as if the deal would not be carried through. The matter is likely to get into the courts, however, as some of the minority are determined to stop the transfer, if possible. An attempt was made to-day to invalidate the proxies held by the officers of the Covenant Association, but it failed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The retiring member of the Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange on Jan. 1 is George M. Colt, who will be succeeded by William Ellsworth. The new Chairman of the committee will be Charles G. Smith and the Vice Chairman B. G. Ackerman.

The Equitable Fire and Accident Office, Limited, of Manchester, England, has applied for admission to this State. Its last statement showed a subscribed capital of £405,545 and a fire fund (exclusive of paid-up capital) of £96,196. Its funds are liable for accident as well as fire claims.

A complimentary dinner was given to Henry E. Bowers by a number of prominent fire underwriters at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. Bowers will retire on Jan. 1 from the management of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh.

A meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will be held Jan. 3, at which time several unfinished matters will come up for consideration, including a recommendation that all minimum and card rates on tugs, ferryboats, and dredges be withdrawn, it being the intention to leave unrated all floating craft within the jurisdiction of the Exchange.

George F. Vietor & Co. and the H. B. Carlin Company, the assignees of Louis Gordon, have asked the fire insurance companies whose policies covered the Walker Street property, which was burned on July 24, 1894, to settle the loss claim for 10 per cent. of the Insurance. Gordon was convicted of arson and later was pardoned by Gov. Black. The assignment of the policies was effected by Gordon previous to his conviction. In 1895 an auditing committee consisting of Samuel R. Weed, Lindley Murray, Jr., and W. O. Bigelow audited what the companies thought would be the final disbursements in that case. The cost of defending the suits brought by the assignees has so far amounted to 24 per cent. The insurance was distributed as follows: Mutual of New York, $10,000; Mutual Lloyds, $10,000; Western of Toronto, $4,000; Stuyvesant, $3,500; Hartford, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Home, $2,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Bowery, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Imperial, $2,000; County of Philadelphia, $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Lion, $1,500; Farragut, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,250; Union of Philadelphia, $1,250.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.
SHIRTS.

Made of fine white muslin for evening dress or fancy percale and madras for day wear.
Attached or detached cuffs.
Colored fabrics represent incomplete lines.
Dress Shirts are odd sizes, and some slightly soiled.
Sale to clear remainder of this stock,
55 cents each;
Formerly $1.00 and $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

which collects in an old house can be weeded out, and during bargain season a few modern pieces can be judiciously added, thus making an artistic and modern transformation.

A graceful cabinet, an easy chair, a luxurious deep-seated couch, or a most convenient desk or table. Just examine your old-fashioned rooms thoroughly, and then a walk through our showrooms, now filled with reduced luxuries, will convince you that it is economy to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Saturday and New Year's Day.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS. 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and New Year's.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Greatest Hit This Season.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées Sat. & New Year's.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie,
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Evenings 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In THE FIRST VIOLIN:
From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill.
Jan. 8th, Last and Farewell Week.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S.
Permanent Home of Daly's Company.
2D MONTH.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 West 66th St.
Open to the Public New Year's.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCHES.
To-night, at 8:15 o'clock.
McGILL UNIV. of Montreal vs. NEW YORK A.C.
Saturday, Dec. 30, 8:15 P. M.
McGILL UNIVERSITY VS. ALL-YORK.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's.
POSITIVE SUCCESS.
The Latest Musical Comedy.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, the Messrs. W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marshall Wilder, Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans, 15, 25, 50c. Anna Teresa Berger
MOVING PICTURES, (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 other.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND, Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. 40 Midget Musicians!
PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Matinée NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE.
NEXT SUNDAY Dec. 31.—Afternoon at 3; Eve. at 8:15. Biograph Moving Pictures of POPE LEO XIII. ORIGINAL VIEWS taken in the Vatican at Rome.

CASINO! Last 8 Ngts! Last Mat. Tmrw. BUT TWO!
Mat. Nw Yrs Day! Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY
Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY &